INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 20-13 (68-55). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 24-13 (75-55). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 19-11 (66-52). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 18-13 (64-54). CHANNEL: ROME: Sunny. Temp. 28-14 (82-57). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 22-13 (80-55). Yesterday's temp. 27-18 (80-66).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.53 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.L5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Israel	I.21.40	Yugoslavia	a D.

Laborites Pledge Referendum on Common Market

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The opposition Labor party today voted to call a referendum on Britain's membership in the European Economic Community if the Laborites win the next general election.

The proposal for a referendum allowing the British voter to decide whether the country should remain in the Common Market won overwhelming approval at the party's convention.

The vote was 5,166,000 to 945,000. But the conference rejected by a narrow margin of 3,316,000 to 2,809,000 a motion opposing on principle Britain's membership in the European community.

Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath took Britain into the Common Market on Jan. 1.

The Major Issue

Michael Foot, spokesman for the Labor party's leadership, said, "Membership of the Common Market will be the major governing issue in the next general election."

The election date has not been fixed. But it must be held within 18 months at latest.

Mr. Foot said that if the Labor party wins the election, a Labor government delegation will go to Common Market headquarters in Brussels to demand renegotiation of Britain's membership terms.

"Of course, the market will have to make fundamental changes to accept this," Mr. Foot said. "But after the discussion and negotiation either there will again be a general election or a referendum vote."

Process of Liberation

Mr. Foot said the Labor party's Common Market policy "is not a question of merely saying no. It could be a process of liberation, of lifting the burdens of the common agricultural policy, of the unfair community budget, of restrictive regional policies, the insistence on the free flow of capital and the restrictions on Parliament's freedom to legislate on behalf of its own people."

Peter Shore, chief Labor party spokesman on the Common Market in the House of Commons, said the party will continue to boycott the European Parliament meeting at Strasbourg.

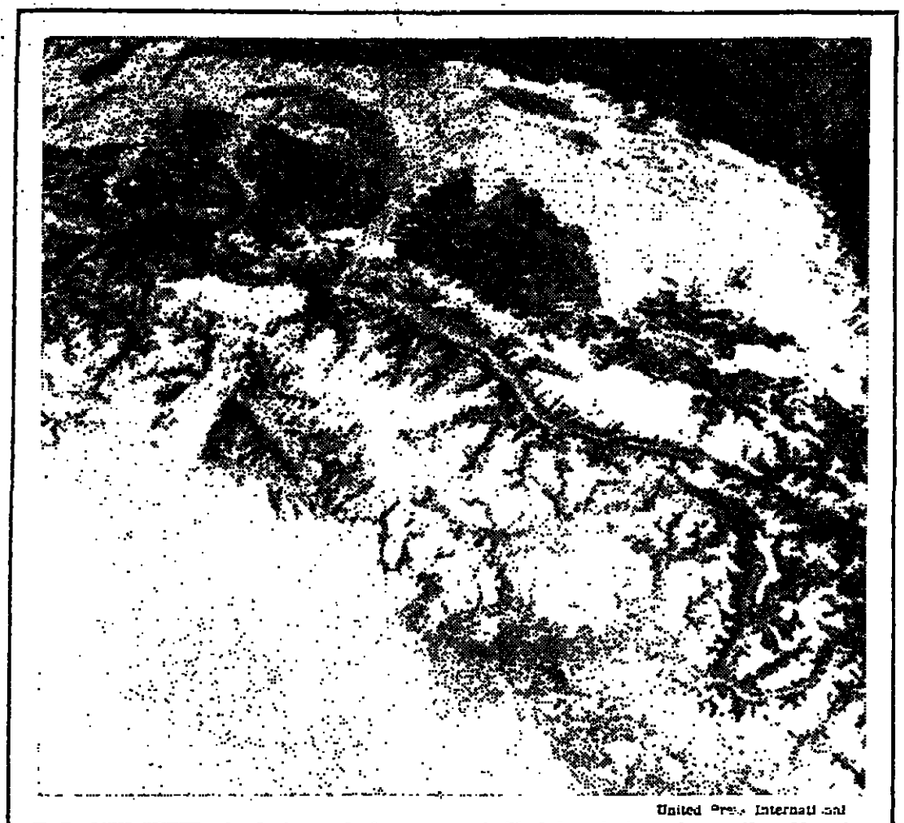
"If we wish to be taken seriously about the renegotiation of entry terms, we will not go to Strasbourg this year," he said.

'Not a Parliament'

Mr. Shore attacked the European Parliament—the Common Market's consultative assembly—as "not a parliament but at best a talking shop, a place for the exchange of ideas."

"The moment we appear in Strasbourg," he said, "without the permission of our own people to negotiate [our presence] would be interpreted by everyone in Europe as meaning that the British Labor party had surrendered before the fight had begun.

"Over a whole range of our policy, unless we break the treaty and the restraints within it, your next Labor government will be in chains."



United Press International

FAR-OUT VIEW—A photograph from recent Skylab mission shows the Alps in Switzerland, northern Italy and eastern France, with the Rhone River (from right to center) running into Lake Geneva (shaded). Mont Blanc is hidden (lower left).

Biggest Drop Since 1948

U.S. Wholesale Prices Dip Sharply

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—The index of wholesale prices, led by a large decline in food prices, went down in September, but the prices of industrial products shot sharply up again.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today that the drop in the overall index of wholesale prices amounted to 1.5 percent, after correction for normal seasonal changes. That was the largest decline for a single month since February, 1948, when the index also declined 1.5 percent.

The decline brought the wholesale price index, which is based on the average prices charged in 1967, to 140.2.

The decline in prices of farm products, processed foods and feeds during September amounted to 5.2 percent. That still left this basic category of products costing 39.4 percent more, on the average, than they had in September a year ago.

The biggest declines in the food area were in the price of poultry, which was down 16 percent; livestock, 14.8 percent; grains, 13.1 percent and eggs, 10.7 percent. Milk prices, on the other hand, registered a large increase, 10.7 percent.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that the drop in the index constituted "a welcome sign that the worst of the big 1973 inflation is behind us."

He added, however, that the decline might not continue and warned that the drop in wholesale prices "will not be fully reflected" at retail stores, although he forecast a "leveling-out of retail prices in the future."

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, noted, in a statement, that the September decline of 1.5 percent in the index "does not even begin to compensate for the whopping 6.2 percent increase in August."

'Unacceptably Large'

As for the prices of industrial commodities, which rose 0.7 percent in September, after seasonal adjustment, Mr. Stein called the increase "unacceptably large."

Most economists regard movements in the wholesale prices of industrial products as one of the best indicators of basic inflationary pressures in the economy.

However, the large rise in these prices in September partly reflected the end of the price freeze that had been in effect from mid-July to mid-August. The freeze ended just two days before the prices that made up the August index were gathered, and many of the increases that were blocked during the freeze had not yet gone into effect.

On-and-Off Controls

It also seemed possible that the effects of on-and-off price controls might contribute to a further increase in food prices that would show up in the October statistics.

While Mr. Stein said that wholesale food prices have continued to go down this month, new and looser regulations applying to processors and distributors of food—permitting them to pass on all of their own cost increases—went into effect Sept. 10. This was just the day before the figures for the September index were collected.

The increases in the prices of industrial commodities extended to almost every category in the index. The largest increase, 2.3 percent for the month of September, was in the price of lumber and wood products, which have been exempted from Phase-4 price controls.

OECD Report on August

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Prices rose exceptionally fast in the United States and Canada during August but slowed down in Europe, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

The average increase in Europe during the month was 0.4 percent, helped by seasonal factors and price controls in some countries.

"In North America, however, consumer prices rose exceptionally fast in August—1.3 percent in Canada and 1.8 percent in the United States," the OECD said. "In both countries, food prices were largely responsible."

Consumer prices also rose considerably above 1 percent in August in Japan.

Nixon Calls Trade Bill Inadequate

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—President Nixon called on Congress today to grant the Soviet Union nondiscriminatory tariff treatment in trade legislation that comes up on the House floor next week.

The House Ways and Means Committee, after three months of intensive discussion, yesterday approved the big foreign trade bill which carefully circumscribes presidential discretion and bars most-favored-nation tariff treatment to the Soviet Union.

But President Nixon called the bill "clearly inadequate" because it fails "to provide the tools we need to expand healthy commercial relationships with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries."

He cited a national commitment to Moscow in arguing for congressional restoration of the most-favored-nation clause in the bill, which he praised as otherwise being a "highly responsible piece of legislation."

The committee bill would give the President authority to raise or lower tariffs in conformity with congressionally imposed guidelines and to negotiate easing of trade quotas. It also would provide relief to U.S. workers and small businesses jeopardized by increased imports.

But the committee, reflecting strong feelings in both House and Senate against Soviet curbs on emigration by Jews, rejected Mr. Nixon's request earlier that Moscow be given the same trading status as America's closest trading partners.

It was this element that the President sought to reverse.

But Mr. Nixon expressed satisfaction with the bill's other provisions, including authority to retaliate against unfair trading practices by foreign governments and a plan to give tariff preferences to less-developed countries. He also praised it for providing relief to workers and small firms hit by higher imports.

The measure, he said, "holds out the promise of more and better jobs for American workers, of more products at lower prices for the American consumer, of expanding exports for the United States and other nations and, most importantly, of reduced international tensions and a strengthened structure of peace."

Faces Nixon Veto

Committee Clears Bill To Limit War Powers

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—A bill to forbid the president to wage undeclared war for more than 60 days without congressional consent won final approval by a House-Senate conference committee today, despite predictions of a presidential veto.

The bill, steered through conference by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D., Wis., would permit the president to take emergency action to protect the nation without advance congressional authorization but would require that any emergency military operations cease within 60 days unless both chambers of Congress approve its continuation.

In other congressional action:

● The Senate passed today by 79 to 9 a $33.4-billion health, education and welfare money bill, after the bill's managers defeated all efforts to increase the total. The amount is $1.5 billion more than President Nixon asked and $579 million more than passed by the House.

● The House yesterday authorized $800 million over the next two years in operating subsidies for urban mass transit systems. The final vote was 219 to 195, after two preliminary votes with narrower margins, indicating that a presidential veto would be upheld.

Sen. Javits said the war powers bill would restore to Congress its constitutional right, passively surrendered to the presidency during the last two generations, to join in a decision on whether to commit the nation to long-term war. "When an incident becomes a war," he said, "Congress must join the president" in deciding whether to go ahead with it. "It's too awful a decision to commit to any one man alone," he said.

All seven Senate conferees, including three Republicans, signed the conference report. Seven of the nine House conferees also signed, but Reps. William S. Mailliard, R., Calif., and Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, R., N.J., refused to sign and Mr. Frelinghuysen predicted that the bill would be killed by a presidential veto.

"It's an attempt to shackle the president," the New Jersey Republican said. He said many provisions are "unwise and foolish. A veto is inevitable. It would put the president into a straitjacket."

Paul Findley, one of the House GOP conferees who endorsed the conference report, demurred. "It's a logical means to restrain presidential war. I am not without hope of overriding a veto in the House," he said.

No Prediction

Sen. Javits declined to predict the possible outcome of a struggle to override a veto. But he said that, whatever happened, the struggle to win public acceptance of the need for congressional approval before the nation can be committed to war would continue until won.

Even if a veto were to stand, Sen. Javits said, "the effort will go on until there is imbedded in the country and in the American political process the idea that the president cannot act alone."

The House will act first on the conference report. Mr. Zablocki said he hoped it could be brought to the floor next week, and Sen. Fulbright said that he would bring it to the Senate floor next week also.



Associated Press.

AFTER RULING—Judge Walter E. Hoffman leaves court building in Baltimore after seeing Agnew lawyers.

Agnew Lawyers Given Power Of Subpoena to Probe Leaks

By Ben A. Franklin

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew's attorneys won from a federal district judge yesterday authority to conduct their own investigation, with full power of subpoena, into the alledged Justice Department leaks of information that Mr. Agnew has charged constitute a "malicious, immoral and illegal" attack on him by government prosecutors.

The order, by Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk, Va., assigned to handle procedural matters in the Agnew case after all nine Maryland federal judges bowed out, seemed certain to open a new area of controversy and litigation. It raised the possibility that newsmen, if they were subpoenaed and asked to disclose their sources, and refused to do so, could be placed in jail for contempt of court.

It is expected that reporters, as well as federal prosecutors and their aides, would be among those questioned in the Vice-President's hunt for the identity of the "sources" of news stories. Some of these stories have said, for example, that Mr. Agnew had considered resigning from the vice-presidency and that his lawyers had "plea-bargained" for a reduction of charges against him. Mr. Agnew has bitterly denied these stories.

The list of news-gathering organizations whose reporters were said to be under consideration for subpoena by Mr. Agnew's attorneys included The New York Times, The Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun, Time and Newsweek magazines and the CBS television network.

The court order was requested yesterday morning by Mr. Agnew's lawyers at an unannounced, clos-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Popularity Drops to 32% In Gallup Poll

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 4 (AP).—Approval of President Nixon's performance in office dipped again in the latest Gallup poll.

Fewer than one-third of 1,505 adult Americans, surveyed on Sept. 21 to 24, voiced approval when asked, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as president?"

The approval rate was 32 percent, which compares to 35 percent in a poll conducted Sept. 7-10 and 38 percent in a poll held in late August.

Mr. Nixon's popularity sank to its lowest point, 31 percent approval, in early August during the televised Watergate hearings. His highest popularity, 68 percent approval, was in January following the Vietnam peace settlement.

In the latest poll, 59 percent disapproved of Mr. Nixon's performance and 9 percent had no opinion.

Senate Unit Argues Misuse of Privilege

Nixon 'Self-Protection' Charged on Tapes

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—The chief counsel of the Senate Watergate committee accused President Nixon today of using the doctrine of executive privilege as "a shield for self-protection."

Committee counsel Samuel Dash charged in federal court here that the real issue in the battle over Mr. Nixon's secret Watergate tapes is the question of the President's own possible criminality. Under those circumstances, he maintained, executive privilege cannot properly be invoked.

"We have no denial from the President's counsel that a prima facie case has been made of presidential involvement," Mr. Dash emphasized at a hearing before U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica. "The President is still a citizen and as a citizen, he comes under the law."

Mr. Nixon's chief courtroom lawyer, Charles Alan Wright, offered no final rebuttal on the point. But he argued earlier in the hearing that Mr. Dash's contentions simply underscored White House protests that the purpose of the Senate committee's court suit for the tapes is "criminal, not legislative."

Panel's Power Doubted

"That sounds to me like the traditional work of grand juries," Mr. Wright said. "A congressional committee has no power to expose for the sake of exposure."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Court of Appeals here is considering whether the Watergate grand jury is entitled to the recordings. In a suit brought by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, Judge Sirica ordered Mr. Nixon on Aug. 28 to turn over the tapes of nine of his conversations about the Watergate scandal for Judge Sirica's own private determination of whether they should go to the grand jury.

The White House asked the Appeals Court to overturn the decision. Mr. Cox urged that it be stiffened to guarantee grand jury access to the recordings.

A ruling from the Court of Appeals is expected soon.

The Senate committee's lawsuit is several steps behind the one filed by Mr. Cox.

Mr. Dash insisted that the tapes were crucial to the Senate committee's mandate to come up with "a really full report to safeguard the electoral process in this country."

In relating that assignment to the Watergate scandal, Mr. Dash said: "If it were to be established that the criminality of the President existed, it would call for drastic legislation."

He gave no examples at the hearing, but he told newsmen later that the Watergate committee might recommend a constitutional amendment "for a one-term president" to prevent an incumbent from misusing his powers in seeking a second term.

Judge Sirica gave no hint of when he might make a decision on the Senate suit, but his questions at today's hearing showed that he was troubled by whether he has jurisdiction in the case.

Moscow-Vienna-Israel Airlift Of Jews Called Austria's Goal

VIENNA, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Austrian government is attempting to set up an airlift from Moscow for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel, an official source said today.

The plan requires Kremlin agreement that the emigrants may come here by plane rather than train, the source said.

If approved, the airlift would shorten the Jewish transients' stay in Austria to the time needed to change planes.

Interior Minister Otto Roesch confirmed in a newspaper interview that "the government is now working on a program which would make it unnecessary to maintain a transit center in Austria for the Jews."

Until now, Soviet Jews, arriving in Austria by train at the rate of up to 150 a day, have been spending one or two nights at the transit center in Schoenau Castle, 20 miles south of Vienna. The Jewish Agency, a semi-official group handling Israeli immigrants, runs the center and organizes the Soviet Jews into groups for flights to Tel Aviv.

But Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on Saturday ordered the transit center closed, saying that it is "an absolute security risk" constantly exposed to possible Arab attack.

Mr. Kreisky's decision induced two armed Arab terrorists to release unharmed three Soviet Jews and an Austrian customs official whom the Arabs had seized on a train 15 hours earlier.

The chancellor said that sooner or later he would have ordered the transit camp closed anyway.

Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel will continue to be allowed to travel by way of this country but no longer will be allowed to stop over in Austria for two or three days, the chancellor said.

Both President Nixon and Israeli Premier Golda Meir asked Mr. Kreisky to reconsider his decision, but he refused.

Viennese newspapers reported that a West German firm had conducted a poll in which 79 percent of Austria's eligible voters approved Mr. Kreisky's stand.

The camp remained open today, receiving several score Soviet Jews who had arrived by train. About 100 who had arrived yesterday went on to Israel.

'Pressure' Defied at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Austrian Foreign Min-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Libya, Egypt to Form Joint Transport Firm

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (AP).—Egypt and Libya have agreed to set up a joint transportation company with a fleet of 1,000 buses to ease the problems of Cairo commuters, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram reported today.

The agreement stipulates that the two countries will provide 500 buses each to serve the new company, which is to be separate from the Egyptian state-run public transport organization, the paper said.

Kissinger Says Confusion Reigned In State Dept. After Chilean Coup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in congressional testimony made public today that there was "total confusion" among U.S. officials here the morning after the coup in Chile.

Despite advance intelligence that indicated a move might be afoot to overthrow Marxist President Salvador Allende, Mr. Kissinger said in a censored transcript of testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Sept. 17, after the Sept. 11 coup, "Tuesday morning [the 11th] was total confusion as to what was really going on down there, and who was doing what to whom."

Mr. Kissinger said he specifically told the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, after rumors circulated of a coup several days before it took place, not to have "anything to do directly or indirectly with any of the plotters, if there are plotters."

After the military ousted Mr. Allende, who died in the presidential palace, Mr. Kissinger said:

"Our decision, frankly, was sort of a holding decision until we could see more clearly ... We took the decision that we would not say anything that indicated either support or opposition ..."

TURN TO PAGE 15 FOR CLASSIFIEDS

Aftermath of Vienna Abductions

Palestinian Leaders Disown 'Eagles' Over Threat to Russia

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Palestinian guerrilla leadership today disowned the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution and its threats against the Soviet Union. The Eagles have claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of three Jews in Vienna last week, which forced Austria to plan the closing of a transit center for Jewish emigrants from Russia.

A statement attributed to the Eagles today warned the Soviet Union to end Jewish emigration to Israel or face attacks on Soviet embassies and other interests in the Middle East.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said later that it was "amazed by the statement" attributed to the Eagles and published in the Beirut newspaper An Nahar today.

"As we condemn the threatening tone against the Soviet Union, we reiterate that the revolution and revolutionaries will not accept these kinds of methods against friends," the agency said.

The news agency represents the Palestine Liberation Organization, to which the main guerrilla organizations belong.

"The Soviet Union, throughout history, has always been a friend and ally to liberation movements in the world," the agency said. It denounced "unknown parties" trying to spoil relations between the Soviet Union and the Palestinians.

"Anyone who tries to deteriorate these relations cannot be Palestinian in identity," it said.

The statement was the third in four days purporting to come from the Eagles. The two others, warning Austria to stick by its decision to close Jewish Agency transit facilities in Vienna, were published by the pro-guerrilla newspaper Al Moharrer.

Today's statement said:

"We, the Eagles of the Palestine Revolution, issue this first and last warning to the Soviet Union, our friend, that its embassies and interests in the Middle East will be targets for strikes by our revolutionaries unless it stops the emigration operation to Israel."

Speedy Airlift Of Jews Seen Austrian Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

ister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger told the UN General Assembly today that his nation would not bow to pressure over its decision to close the Schoenau transit camp and warned against any interference in Austria's internal affairs.

Reacting to widespread criticism of his country's decision on the Jewish transit facility, he said: "Nobody can profit from a campaign against Austria, especially not the people for whom it appears to be organized.

"My government will not yield to any pressure, wherever it may come from, and expects that all states—in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations—will refrain from interfering in Austria's internal affairs."

Mr. Kirchschlaeger added: "My government leaves the door wide open for any future talks on humanitarian questions." He said that Austria would continue its humanitarian role as a temporary or permanent haven for all people, regardless of nationality or race. His nation is ready, he said, to cooperate with international bodies, especially the UN, if they can "accept part of the responsibility which, in the past, Austria has carried alone."

"Those who really care for the fate of people desiring to travel through Austria on their way to their new homes should not make Schoenau Castle their battle cry or an ideology," the foreign minister declared.

Speaking the day after Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban delivered a General Assembly speech in which he criticized Austria's action, Mr. Kirchschlaeger said that his country regards the saving of human life as "the overriding objective which transcends all others."

"This, and this alone, is the reason why my government did everything to create the preconditions which made it possible for the four hostages taken in the terrorist act of 28 September to be freed," the foreign minister stated.

He added that the main responsibility for the persistence of terrorism lies with "those who have contributed to the blocking of efforts to establish effective international cooperation against terrorism. A worldwide disease can be fought successfully only with worldwide remedies."

Israel Demonstrations

JERUSALEM, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—More than 7,000 students demonstrated peacefully today in three Israeli cities—Jerusalem, Haifa and Beersheba—against Austria's decision.

The Israeli government is understood to have decided to mobilize as much international pressure on Austria as possible to get a cancellation of Austria's "capitulation to terror."

Iowa TV Tower Kills 5

ROWLEY, Iowa, Oct. 4 (AP).—Five men were killed when the 2,000-foot broadcasting tower of Cedar Rapids station KCRG buckled and fell yesterday. At least four other persons were injured.

Arabs Are Cool To Israeli Bid Toward Détente

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4 (AP).—Israel proposed détente with Arab nations yesterday and suggested an Israeli-Arab partnership in development of the Middle East. The initial Arab response to the proposal was negative.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban made the proposal during the general debate in the UN General Assembly. He called for "a community of sovereign states in the Middle East as in... the European communities."

"Empty words," declared Lebanese Ambassador Edourdo Ghorra. Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid said the idea was "completely unacceptable."

Mr. Eban reviewed the failure of Israel and the Arabs to negotiate their differences but said his government did not "despair of the prospect."

"If the Arab governments will take example and inspiration from the prevailing spirit of détente, they will find in Israel a willing partner in regional development and cooperation," he said.

More Charges Filed Against Maryland Aide

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4 (AP).—Dale Anderson, the Democrat who succeeded Vice-President Agnew as chief executive of Baltimore County, was charged today with failing to pay sufficient income tax from 1969 through 1972.

The new indictment supersedes charges brought Aug. 23 by the special grand jury now investigating Mr. Agnew in an alleged political corruption scandal. Mr. Anderson previously was charged with extortion, bribery and conspiracy in connection with kickbacks he allegedly received from contractors doing business with the county.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Ronald S. Liebman said the new indictment repeats the 39 original counts and adds four more for income tax evasion.

Mr. Anderson, 56, is accused of owing the government $67,833 in income tax. The government said Mr. Anderson failed to report $131,185 in income for the period.

Mr. Anderson has pleaded not guilty to the 39-count original indictment.

Murder Indictment of Aaron Burr, U.S. Vice-President in 1804, Found

TRENTON, N.J., Oct. 4 (AP).—The 1804 New Jersey murder indictment of Vice-President Aaron Burr has been found by the State Archives Office, it was announced yesterday.

The document was located after an unidentified congressman asked the Library of Congress for it and the request was relayed here, officials said.

It was unclear whether the document was sought in connection with the grand-jury probe involving Vice-President Agnew and alleged kickbacks from Maryland contractors. The Burr case, however, has often been cited as a possible legal precedent in connection with possible indictments against Mr. Agnew.

The document charges Burr with murder in the death of Alexander Hamilton after the two dueled in Weehawken, N.J., July 11, 1804. In the duel, Hamilton missed, but Burr shot Hamilton in the stomach. Hamilton died the next day.

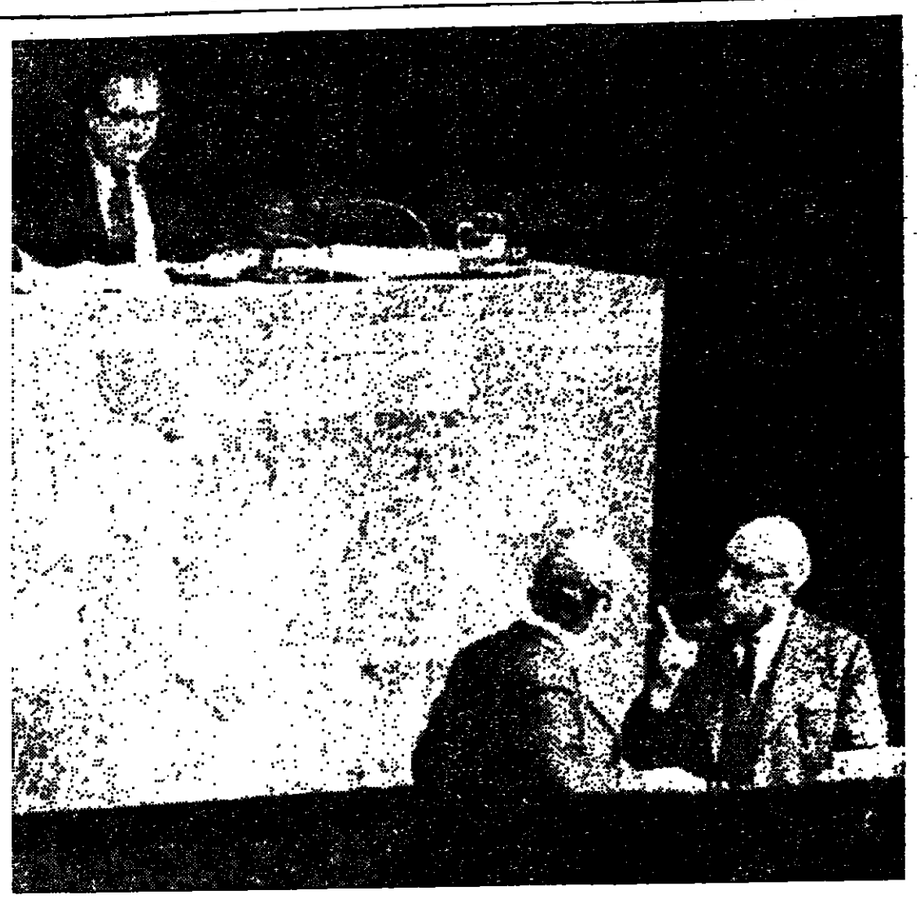
The Hackensack, N.J., Bergen Record quoted a Library of Congress researcher as saying of the unknown congressman's request:

"We can't accept secondary sources [history books, etc.] because of the magnitude of the case."

The indictment against Burr was returned by a Bergen County grand jury in the October, 1804, court term, five months before Burr left office as vice-president on March 5, 1805.

The New Jersey indictment of Mr. Burr was dismissed in November, 1807, on the basis of an affidavit by Dr. David Hosack, of New York. Dr. Hosack's statement said Hamilton died in the doctor's presence in New York City on July 12, 1804. The indictment was based on the assumption that Hamilton died in New Jersey.

The Burr-Hamilton duel arose from the deadly political rivalry of the two men in New York State. Hamilton had served as the first secretary of the Treasury from 1789 to 1795. Burr was replaced as vice-president under Thomas Jefferson by George Clinton.





United Press International.

PEACE MISSION—UN Under Secretary Bradford Morse, an American, listens to a heated exchange (top photograph) between two delegates, Jamil Baroody of Saudi Arabia, right, and Raul Bazan Davila of Chile during General Assembly discussion of the coup in Chile. To end the crisis, Morse (bottom) employs some personal diplomacy.

Nixon's Poise in Comeback At Latest Press Conference

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—The man who stood before the White House press corps yesterday morning seemed like the Richard M. Nixon of early 1972—the Nixon whose voice didn't quaver, the Nixon who dealt confidently with a wide range of questions, the Nixon who clearly felt on top of his job, the Nixon who could even manage a bit of humor.

In his 34th presidential press conference—his third in six weeks after a hiatus of more than five months—Mr. Nixon began a bit shakily, with a noticeable unsteadiness in his voice. But it disappeared in a moment or two.

Watergate, which had dominated his press conferences of Aug. 22 and Sept. 5, was the topic of only one of the 14 questions—a routine inquiry about his refusal to release tape recordings of his conversations.

The President was obviously nettled when asked whether the hiring of "a local landscape architect to redesign the flower beds on the west side of the residence [at San Clemente, Calif.] four times a year" represented a wise expenditure of the taxpayers' money.

Keeps Cool

But he neither lost his temper nor offered a self-serving explanation. Instead, he fixed a stern eye on his questioner, Adam Clymer of the Baltimore Sun, and replied:

"I really think anything I would say in answer to your question, in view of the way you have already presented it as a statement, would not convince you or anyone else."

Then Mr. Nixon went on to the next question. Neither it, nor any of those that followed, could have been termed hostile.

At San Clemente on Aug. 22, the President remarked 30 minutes into his news conference that he had not had "one question on the business of the people, which shows you how we are consumed with this" (the Watergate case). He also had sarcastic comments for several correspondents.

Yesterday, however, the tone had completely changed. Five of the questions dealt with foreign policy—his travel plans, the appointment of an ambassador to Moscow, the situation of Soviet emigrants—and six with the troubles of Vice-President Agnew. There was one on domestic politics, one on the economy.

For the first time there was an indication that the President's constant efforts to turn the nation's attention back to "the business of the people" had had some effect—although the intense interest in Mr. Agnew cannot have pleased him, in that it prolongs the impression of official wrongdoing.

Mr. Nixon, who was dressed in a blue suit with a blue polka-dot tie, leaned casually on the lectern in the White House briefing room, occasionally joking with the correspondents jammed into the relatively small space.

Speaking of his economic advisers, many of whose predictions have proved disastrously wide of the mark, the President commented that they "are not always right, but they are always sure in everything that they recommend."

A question about Sen. Charles H. Percy, a liberal Republican from Illinois, produced a fairly detailed comment from Mr. Nixon about his political plans for 1976—something that neither he nor his advisers had much time to think about earlier this year.

Misunderstanding

The President said that he had misunderstood Sen. Percy's intent in pressing for the appointment of a special prosecutor several months ago, and that that misunderstanding had led him to say at a cabinet meeting that he would do everything he could to block any attempt by Sen. Percy to win the presidency.

After a meeting with Sen. Percy, Mr. Nixon continued, the misunderstanding was cleared up, and he "will not be opposed at this time, and, should he prove to be the strongest candidate, he will not be opposed."

But the President said that there would be a long list of Republican hopefuls in 1976, including governors or former governors, Mayor Richard G. Lugar of Indianapolis, a number of senators and one or two representatives.

Politically, the list was interesting in two respects: it omitted Mr. Agnew, and it included Mr. Lugar, who has been considered a rank outsider by most party professionals.

As for himself, Mr. Nixon said, he would wait until the primaries were well under way before committing himself, and he might not do so even then.

Tear-Gas Canister Found in U.S. Capitol

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—A tear-gas canister was found today in a wastebasket in a Capitol toilet, police said.

A Capitol policeman found the canister in a first-floor toilet of the Senate. It was given to Army ballistic officials to determine whether it was empty or filled, police said.

Agnew Team Given Power Of Subpoena

(Continued from Page 1)

ed hearing here before Judge Hoffman. It gave the Vice-President's three-man defense team the court's authority to interrogate under oath such persons as they deemed "appropriate and necessary."

The order could cover the questioning of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and his top prosecutorial aides.

A number of experienced criminal lawyers here and in Washington said they believed that Judge Hoffman's order was unprecedented. The lawyers, who asked not to be identified because, as one of them said, "I may have a case before him sometime," said they were impressed by the broad scope of the interrogation order.

But all of them also agreed that they had never before heard of a person under criminal investigation, but not under indictment, receiving a grant of court authority to question prosecutors and others involved in the case.

'Leakers' Sought

Judge Hoffman's order authorized Mr. Agnew's lawyers, Judah Best of Washington and Martin London and Jay H. Topkis of New York, to summon suspected "leakers" before them and to question them under oath about their contacts with newsmen. The transcripts of such depositions are to be sealed under Judge Hoffman's order and kept from public court records. The judge also admonished the lawyers to discuss the depositions with no one.

In pleadings filed with Judge Hoffman last Friday and in a blunt speech in Los Angeles on Saturday, Mr. Agnew disclosed that he believes that Justice Department officials—particularly Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, the head of the Criminal Division—have directed "a steady campaign of statements to the press which have no purpose and effect other than to prejudice any grand or petit [trial] jury" against him.

The "leaks issue" thus became one part of the Vice-President's two-part effort to block the grand jury probe of his alleged participation in illegal kickbacks from Maryland contractors, even before it considered whether to indict him. Judge Hoffman's action yesterday made it, for the moment, Mr. Agnew's major line of defense.

The other defense is the assertion that, under the Constitution, a vice-president in office cannot be indicted in the courts but must be impeached by Congress.

On $200,000 Annual Salary

Newspaper Says Nixon Paid 2-Year Income Tax of $1,670

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—President Nixon paid only $1,670.84 in federal income taxes for the two-year period of 1970 and 1971, according to a report yesterday in the Providence Journal-Bulletin.

The White House declined to confirm or deny the news story which the Rhode Island newspaper attributed to "documents provided by government sources."

"We have said before," Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said, "that we consider that the President's tax returns are private, just like any other citizen's, and we're not going to comment further."

According to the Providence account, written by reporter Jack White, the President paid $792.81 in 1970 and $878.03 in 1971—equivalent to the taxes paid by a wage earner with one exemption in the $7,000 income bracket.

50 Percent Bracket

Mr. Nixon, who makes $200,000 a year as President, would be subject to a maximum tax rate of 50 percent on his earned income, but deductions could reduce that substantially. If the figures cited by the Providence newspaper are correct, Mr. Nixon claimed enough deductions to reduce his tax obligation for those two years to less than one-half of 1 percent of his gross income.

The California lawyer who handled Mr. Nixon's tax returns, Frank Demarco jr., referred inquiries to the White House counsel's office, which did not respond to repeated calls.

A spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service also refused to comment. He noted that it is against the law for an IRS official or any other government employee to reveal an individual citizen's income tax returns, except in the proper legal forums.

A Misdemeanor

The same federal law also prohibits anyone else from publishing data from a citizen's tax returns unless the information was obtained legally. The offense is a misdemeanor with a penalty up to a year in prison and a fine of $1,000.

"We are looking into the matter," the IRS spokesman said, noting that the information was not attributed directly to anyone inside the tax agency. Mr. White, the reporter who wrote the story, said he could not describe the "documents" beyond the generalized statement in his story.

President Nixon's income taxes have been the subject of press curiosity since early in the summer, when it was revealed that he had claimed as a deduction a gift of vice-presidential papers to the national archives. The papers, valued at $570,000, would provide a substantial tax deduction over several years. The gift was questioned because the President's personal lawyer, Mr. Demarco, did not deliver a deed of gift on the Nixon papers until nine months after a new law became effective, putting an end to such gifts by public men. Mr. Demarco claims the Nixon papers were legally donated to the archives four months before the deadline.

Deduction Limit

Under the old law, the deduction for such gifts was limited to 30 percent of a taxpayer's gross income in the first year and up to 50 percent in each of the following years until the deduction is exhausted, so that theoretically the President could have deducted $100,000 in 1970 and again in 1971 from his taxable income.

According to the Treasury Department, a person with $200,000 earned income, married with two children, who claimed deductions of 15 percent of his income, would owe about $75,000 in taxes. Thus, Mr. Nixon could virtually wipe out his tax obligation by claiming the full potential deduction from the disputed gift of the vice-presidential papers. According to the Providence story, Mr. Nixon received refunds of $72,614 in 1970 and $58,889 in 1971, presumably the income withheld from his monthly paychecks.

According to the Treasury, a family man with an income of $12,000—just above the national median income—would pay taxes of about $1,200 a year.

Mid-Atlantic Office

The Providence report said Mr. Nixon's returns were filed for those years with the IRS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in Philadelphia, but that the old returns now are stored in a safe near the IRS commissioner's office in Washington.

Another presidential tax matter which has been questioned was the issue of whether he owed capital gains tax on the profit he realized when he sold part of his interest in his San Clemente, Calif., property. The President said at a news conference last month that he had been advised that he did not owe any capital gains and that the IRS had subjected his tax returns from both 1971 and 1972 to a full-field audit, which did not change his tax obligation in any way.

Mr. Warren made the same point yesterday in refusing to discuss the new tax figures.

"The President has filed income tax returns and followed legal procedures," Mr. Warren said, "and, as he said himself, the IRS conducted a complete audit of this and ordered no change."

Dirty Tricks in Fla. Primary Detailed by 2 Segretti Aides

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—A confessed political saboteur testified today that he tried to damage and divide Democratic candidates in the 1972 Florida presidential primary with a dirty-tricks campaign directed primarily at Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine.

"It began with pranks, but it began to get more and more intense," Martin Douglas Kelly, 24, of Miami told the Senate Watergate committee in its first day of hearings not broadcast live on commercial television networks.

"I knew some of these things were illegal," the Miami Young Republican said of his activities. "I was weaving my own spider web and I couldn't get out of it."

Mr. Kelly was an accomplice of Donald H. Segretti, 32, the California attorney who said he took his orders from a White House aide and who has pleaded guilty to three federal misdemeanor charges arising from his political sabotage efforts in the Florida primary.

Political Intelligence

Another Segretti helper, Robert M. Benz, 25, of Tampa, testified that he hired young women to infiltrate headquarters of Democratic candidates and gather political intelligence.

He said he paid one woman $75 a month to supply him with campaign literature, political strategy information, stationery, schedules and analyses obtained from Muskie headquarters.

Campaign of Disruption

Mr. Kelly described for senators a campaign of disruption that included bogus letters, fake news releases, misleading posters and advertisements, counterfeit invitations and stink bombs.

Once, he said, he paid a girl $20 to run naked in front of the Maine Democrats' hotel, yelling, "Muskie, I love you."

Mr. Kelly said he did not begin to feel guilt or shame for his activities until they were over. And he maintained throughout his testimony that his activities were intended to confuse and antagonize candidates, not to influence votes.

"We expected the candidates to become upset and to cause discord and malcontent," he said. "We wanted to get them backbiting at each other and to feel that they were being sabotaged by each other."

Chairman Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., and Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., differed on the impact of the dirty-trick operation in Florida.

Sen. Gurney called it a "rinky-dink" operation, and said, "I'm not minimizing this. I loathe it. But it is a part of politics and all of us in politics expect tactics like this from fringe elements."

Sen. Ervin said he took the efforts far more seriously, declaring that they may have destroyed the Muskie candidacy and influenced large numbers of voters.

Shultz Stops Off In Bonn for Brief Round of Talks

BONN, Oct. 4 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz arrived from Leningrad today to discuss the economic situation informally with West German government leaders. He was accompanied here by Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent.

Mr. Shultz, who had spent six days in the Soviet Union, is making an overnight stop on the way to Yugoslavia. He will leave for Belgrade tomorrow.

The United States and West Germany are about to resume negotiations on Bonn's payments to offset part of the U.S. cost of stationing American troops in West Germany. A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined to say if that issue was on Mr. Shultz's agenda here. "He is paying an unofficial visit to discuss matters of mutual economic interest," the spokesman said.

Mr. Shultz was dining this evening with Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, a chief architect of West German monetary policy. He is to confer tomorrow morning with Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, the other major voice in Bonn's economic planning, and meet with Chancellor Willy Brandt around noon.

Mr. Shultz is also scheduled to deliver a speech before the West German Foreign Policy Association tomorrow. The embassy spokesman said that was the main reason for his visit.

IRS Is Probing $16 Cloth Gift To Agnew

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Internal Revenue Service has subpoenaed from Biltmore Industries records of a gift of four yards of cloth presented to Vice-President Agnew during the 1967 Southern governors' conference.

Harry Bloomberg, owner of Biltmore Industries, said two agents from the Charlotte office of the IRS Intelligence Division served the subpoena yesterday, ordering that records be turned over to the special grand jury investigating allegations against Mr. Agnew.

The Vice-President received the gift of four yards of homespun cloth, valued at $16, and did 17 other governors attending the convention. He was governor of Maryland at the time.

Nixon Tapes Plea Denied In Fraud Suit

DALLAS, Oct. 4 (AP).—A federal judge today refused to order the White House to produce tape-recordings which the defendants in a Texas mail-fraud suit claim have a bearing on the case.

U.S. District Judge William M. Taylor jr. said that former Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr and former Texas Insurance Commissioner John Osorio had proven the relevancy of conversations between President Nixon, former U.S. Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell and others on the periods specified by the defendants.

"What is sought here?" asked the judge. "A sort of fishing petition," he said.

The defendants, fighting to head off their Oct. 23 trial on mail-fraud charges, said the conversations concern a 1971 land scandal from which the charges against them arose. They claim the charges were brought to destroy the Texas Democratic party leadership.

Judge Taylor said that, even if some of the White House discussions were of political significance, before he would order the tapes brought to court "it must be some showing or preference of criminality on the part of the person ordered to produce them. There is just not that here."

Mr. Mitchell testified yesterday and denied that the charges were brought to embarrass the Texas officials.

He said that he had two conferences with President Nixon about the investigation, but that both meetings concerned the resignation of Will Wilson jr. to Henry W. Sharp, the central figure in the $100-million scandal.

Mr. Wilson had been Sharp's attorney before joining the Justice Department in 1969 as assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division.

At the October meeting, Mitchell said, it was agreed that Mr. Wilson should resign.

Sharp, a Houston real-estate speculator, pleaded guilty to a minor fraud charges in June 1971, and was granted probation after agreeing to testify about his deals with Texas Democrats.

Colombia Strike Ends

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 4 (AP).—A three-day bus strike that touched off riots in which 100 buses were burned ended last night. No agreement was reached with the labor unions in the demands for higher fares and wages.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Fair
ANKARA	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Fair
BEIRUT	28	83	Fair
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	16	61	Fair
BRUSSELS	18	64	Fair
BUDAPEST	20	68	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Rain
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	—	—	Unavail.
FRANKFURT	19	66	Fair
GENEVA	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy
MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
MONTREAL	15	60	Cloudy
MOSCOW	8	46	Cloudy
MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	73	Sunny
NICE	20	68	Cloudy
OSLO	9	48	Fog
PARIS	20	68	Fair
PRAGUE	18	65	Fair
ROME	22	72	Fair
SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	65	Fair
TEHERAN	27	81	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	29	84	Cloudy
TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
VENICE	21	70	Cloudy
VIENNA	17	63	Fair
WARSAW	19	66	Fair
WASHINGTON	27	81	Sunny
ZURICH	18	65	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can. as 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

France Raises Pay

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The French cabinet today increased the salaries of the country's 2.5 million civil servants by 3 percent as of Oct. 1, bringing to 7.25 percent their 1973 wage rise. The employees had planned a 24-hour nationwide strike Oct. 11 for better wages and fringe benefits.

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...fter Leak on Kissinger Tactics

...U.S. Warns Envoys of EEC 9 On Secrecy of Atlantic Talks

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT). ...State Department officials said ...esterday that the ambassadors of ...e nine nations of the European ...onomic Community had been ...lled in during the preceding ...o days to be cautioned to main...n secrecy about current Amer...n-West European negotiations. The envoys were informed about ...e current stage of talks between ...e EEC nations and the Unit... States on efforts to improve ...nsatlantic relations and were ...monished to keep quiet about ... the State Department aide ...d.

The calls were prompted, ac...ding to European diplomats ...d a high American official, by a ...shington dispatch in The New ...rk Times on Sunday (published ... the International Herald ...bune on Monday) reviewing ...cretary of State Henry A. Kis...ger's contacts with West Eu...pean foreign ministers during ...e last two weeks.

...he dispatch said that Mr. ...ssinger was taking a much ...rder line in the discussions ...an his public statements indi...ted.

The European envoys were ad...ed by Walter J. Stoessel jr., ...sistant secretary of state for ...ropean affairs, that the Nixon ...dministration took a chilly view ... European diplomats telling the ...ss what Mr. Kissinger said to ...ir foreign ministers and how ... felt about him.

'Unprecedented' Move

A member of one European em...sy described the call of all nine ...bassadors to the State Depart...nt on Monday and Tuesday as ...precedented."

...ight of the envoys were re...ved by Mr. Stoessel. The ninth, ...bassador Jean Wagner of ...xembourg, who was accom...nied by his foreign minister, ...ston Thorn, saw Mr. Kissinger.

...European diplomat who at...tended one of the sessions with Mr. Stoessel quoted him as having said that statements in the Times dispatch were "no way to conduct negotiations."

He said that State Department officials also were expressing "residual rage" over publication in the Times on Sept. 24 of the 22-point text of a draft proposal of the Common Market for redefining relations with the United States.

Mr. Stoessel reportedly warned the European envoys against any further leaks or indiscretions, specifically citing the U.S. proposals he had advanced to political directors of the nine foreign ministries in New York last Saturday—proposals for a joint declaration of principles.

Meeting in Denmark

The joint declaration is to be discussed again in Copenhagen Oct. 18 by Mr. Stoessel and his nine European counterparts. It is to serve as the basis for President Nixon's long-planned journey to Western Europe.

A parallel document on mutual security is to be drawn up by the 15-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Kissinger has announced that he wants a third Western statement of "general objectives" bringing Japan into the Western fold. The Europeans have been cool to this idea.

Mr. Kissinger is to meet in London on Oct. 15 with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of West Germany. He plans to see France's Foreign Minister Michel Jobert next week for the second time in two weeks. Mr. Kissinger is also expected to raise the Atlantic relationship in talks with the Japanese when he goes to Tokyo Oct. 21, his press spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, said yesterday.

...Panels Investigate Reports ...Of Bugging of ITT Lobbyist

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP). ...staff members of two congres...nal committees are investigat... the possibility that the Denver ...spital room of ITT lobbyist ...ta D. Beard was bugged by ...eans of an electronic device ...aced in a flower vase in March, ...Senate and House sources said ...ey could not confirm that the ...gging actually took place, but ...at the information was so ...tentially explosive that it could ...t be ignored. The question of ...o ordered the purported bug...g is unresolved, congressional ...rces said.

Congressional sources said that staff investigators of the Special Investigations subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Senate select Watergate committee are looking into the matter.

The bug purportedly was placed in the flower vase in Mrs. Beard's room at the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital after she was whisked there early last year by Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy.

Get-Well Card

Purportedly attached to the vase, sources said, was a card reading: "Best wishes for a speedy recovery—the Communications Workers of America."

Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt jr. has acknowledged tha he wore a wig and visited Mrs. Beard in her hospital room in March, 1972, to question her about the memo, which she purportedly wrote, linking the government's settlement of an anti-trust action against ITT with an offer of as much as $400,000 by an ITT subsidiary to help finance the 1972 Republican National Convention, then scheduled for San Diego.

Two staff members of the Special Investigations Subcommittee met in Denver on Tuesday with Robert E. Wilkinson, a Denver area private detective and purportedly a key figure in the alleged bugging. The investigators were staff assistant Albert J. McGrath and staff attorney Michael F. Barrett jr.

Subcommittee sources and Mr. Wilkinson himself told The Washington Post yesterday that the meeting lasted only about five minutes and did not get into the substance of the allegation concerning the bugging.

Mr. Wilkinson is under indictment on charges of illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping in two Colorado counties, and House sources said the investigators did not wish to question him under those circumstances without his lawyer being present.

Mr. Wilkinson, with his attorney, Victor Abbo, listening on another telephone line, said to The Post yesterday they could state "affirmatively" that Mr. Wilkinson had information relating to the alleged bugging attempt, but would not elaborate.

...hot Killed Pilot ...f Police Copter

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 4 (AP). ...The pilot of a police helicopter ...s shot in the head moments ...fore the craft plummeted into ...parking lot Tuesday night, the ...ice said yesterday. The pilot ...d the policeman with him were ...led.

The police refused to divulge ...ther details of the shooting. ...e pilot, Wendell Troyer, 47, ...d David Guider, 26, were on ...ial patrol and had responded ... a reported robbery. A coroner's ...ort said Mr. Troyer died of ...ck and hemorrhaging from the ...d wound.

...witness, Anthony Renzolli, ...d he heard two loud explosions ... the helicopter passed overhead. ... said the craft then crashed. ...e craft crashed and burned in ...commercial area. No one on ...e ground was injured, but the ...licopter narrowly missed a ...aurant. A few cars were ...maged by the fire.

...9 Ex-Officers Jailed ...N.Y.C. Police Graft

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP).— ...teen dismissed policemen ...re sentenced yesterday to ...son terms ranging from one ... three years for having shar... ...while in the police depart...nt, in a $250,000 "protection" ...off by gamblers in black ...ttos of Brooklyn. The three ...sergeants and 13 former ...rolmen had been convicted ... June.

...The sentencing judge, State ...preme Court Justice Milton ...llen, used the occasion to ...e the legalization of gam...g, saying that this would free ...icemen to fight more serious ...mes and remove a major ...se of police corruption. The ...ooklyn district attorney's office ...d that the 16 probably com...uted the largest group of ...lice officers ever convicted in ...ingle trial in Brooklyn. All ...d they would appeal.



United Press International.

LAYING IN THE LOGS—With winter drawing close and a fuel shortage threatening the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wakefield of Elkhorn, Neb., dealers in firewood, are laying in a particularly big supply. They expect it to go quickly.

Senator Ends $1.25-a-Day Food Trial

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., today ended two weeks of subsisting on only $1.25 a day for food, an experiment he undertook Sept. 21 at the suggestion of an elderly constituent who told him that's how many persons in her situation had to live.

Yesterday, six pounds lighter and looking slightly haggard, Sen. Tunney told how the semi-starvation diet has affected him.

"I learned that I don't like it," he said. "You spend almost all your time thinking about food. My tolerance for upsetting news has gone way down. I'm irritated most of the time, whereas I've always regarded myself as easy-going.

"If Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz and some of these sweet bureaucrats would take a turn eating on $1.25 a day, maybe they wouldn't be so eager to cut back programs like the school lunch program."

Soviet Artists Taxed 75% on Foreign Fees

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Soviet government has established a complicated royalty tax system that sharply increases the state's share of foreign payments to Russian authors.

Announced in last week's issue of the Supreme Soviet bulletin, the new plan imposes a maximum tax of about 75 percent on royalty payments by foreign publishing houses to Soviet authors such as Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.

In comparison, the maximum tax on Soviet royalty payments to Russian authors for works published in this country is only 13 percent.

Previously, taxes on foreign royalties also reached a maximum of 13 percent.

The new plan evidently is a direct result of the Soviet Union's recent adherence to the Universal Copyright Convention and the establishment recently of a state copyright agency to regulate the taxes and serve as the sole channel between Soviet artists and foreign organizations.

The Supreme Soviet weekly said that the taxes would also be leveled against the foreign earnings of Soviet musicians such as Mstislav Rostropovich and David Oistrakh, who have frequently performed in the West.

The bulletin, however, did not clarify how the taxes would affect the estimated 40 percent cut the state already takes from foreign payments when they are changed into rubles.

In the past, Soviet authors and performers first had to pay a royalty tax on their earnings and then the 40 percent "transfer charges" levied by the Foreign Trade Bank.

Writers such as Mr. Solzhenitsyn bank most of their earnings in Swiss and other foreign banks and withdraw small sums for their living expenses to avoid losing large amounts on the "transfer charges."

However, under the regulations of the new copyright agency it appeared that it would be illegal in the future for a Soviet citizen to deposit foreign royalty payments abroad without making the proper arrangements with the agency and paying his taxes.

For Policy of 'Undevelopment'

Swiss 'National Action' Seeks To Cut Foreign Labor Force

By Henry Kamm

ZURICH (NYT).—Valentin Oehen is leader of the parliamentary group of the movement he founded and heads, the National Aktion Gegen die Uberfremdung von Volk und Heimat.

The German language permits the creation of words and the conveying of overtones of intense nationalism that defy exact translation—the name means in essence that Mr. Oehen's movement opposes the "overforeignization" of the Swiss people and their homeland.

To achieve his goal, Mr. Oehen advocates a program that he concedes will lead to "social unrest and tension economically and at least to stagnation". Last year Mr. Oehen's movement obtained the 50,000 signatures necessary to put his basic demand before the nation in the form of a referendum that must be held before the end of 1975.

Such a program would appear to have small chance of popular acceptance, but, when a similar question was put before the Swiss voters three years ago, 46 percent voted for it. The proposition gained majorities in seven of the country's 22 cantons, or states.

The question concerns Switzerland's most sensitive national issue, the fact that about 900,000 foreigners work in this country and that, along with 5.2 million Swiss citizens, about 1.2 million foreigners live here.

Throughout Western's Europe's prosperous countries, where about 12 million workers from poorer lands are living, the appeal of the extreme right in moderate Switzerland is watched with apprehension as a phenomenon that could happen elsewhere.

In an interview in his movement's headquarters—an unmarked apartment in the Bern suburb of Leipefeld—Mr. Oehen, 42, said he agrees with the belief of government and business that Swiss prosperity depends on the availability of foreign manpower.

But, he continued, the present rate of development will lead to catastrophe. "We must undevelop for our own survival," he said. "There are too many people in too small a space."

Unless "undevelopment" is begun soon, Mr. Oehen said, overdevelopment will lead Switzerland to catastrophe in 15 to 20 years "at best." The catastrophe, he said, would take the form of the country's inability to bear the costs of the necessary social services.

"This will lead to tension between all groups and classes in society, as in New York," Mr. Oehen said. "If I were in power, I would reduce credit and eliminate the foreigners."

The leader of the movement said he would reduce capital investment in all forms of building and construction by 50 percent, thus eliminating, he said, 180,000 to 200,000 jobs in the construction industry, about half of them held by foreigners.

National Action's referendum proposal, entitled People's Initiative Against Overforeignization and Overpopulation of Switzerland, would reduce the number of foreign residents to 500,000 by the end of 1977. In addition, it would admit 150,000 seasonal workers entitled to stay for 10 months yearly, but without their families.

Mr. Oehen laughed off his opponents' contention that he is a racist or a Nazi. "I have Negroes as my guests and people from the Eastern European countries," he countered. "I am a natural scientist, ecologically thinking and future-oriented."

California Men Lose Head-of-House Rank

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 4 (UPI).—The California husband will lose his legal authority as head of the household, and women will receive equal credit opportunities with men under legislation signed by Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The Equal Property Rights Law, which goes into effect in January, also gives a wife joint control in acquiring and disposing of community property.

U.S. West Coast Shaken

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP).—A light earthquake shook the San Francisco East Bay area early today, the second in two days. There were no reports of damage.

Breaching Former Secrecy

House Panel Holds Hearings on Nerve Gas

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Because of the insistence of a freshman congressman from Utah, the House Armed Services Committee was forced yesterday into holding its first public hearing on nerve gases, a subject that the committee has tended to treat with the same secretiveness as the military.

The hearings produced one immediate result—an Army decision to destroy more than 400,000 gallons of highly lethal nerve gas stored at the Army's Rocky Mountain Arsenal, adjacent to the Denver airport.

Army Secretary Howard H. Callaway, who was scheduled to testify before the committee today, announced yesterday that it had been determined by the Defense Department that the "small portion of the U.S. deterrent stockpile" of chemical munitions stored at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal "need no longer be retained." The nerve gas will be detoxified at the arsenal.

The committee hearings had been provoked in large measure by a regional dispute over the disposal of the nerve gas, which has been stored for more than 20 years at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. With the expansion of the Denver metropolitan area, there had been growing protests that the nerve gas, stored in drums above the ground close to the flight path of the main runway at the Denver airport, presented a safety hazard and should be removed.

Denver Protests

In the face of protests from Denver groups, the Army has proposed to ship some of the gas to the Tooele Army Depot, in the mountains of Utah. But that upset Rep. Wayne Owens, a freshman Democrat from Utah, who through parliamentary tactics prevailed upon Rep. F. Edward Hébert, the chairman of the committee, to hold public hearings on the disposal of the nerve gases.

Out of the regional dispute, however, was emerging at least the first tentative public examination by the conservative committee, which has long stood as the Pentagon's bastion on Capitol Hill, on what national policy should be on the production, stockpiling and use of nerve gases, probably the most lethal weapon in the Army's arsenal for chemical warfare.

As Rep. Melvin Price, D., Ill., chairman of the subcommittee delegated to hold the hearings, acknowledged under questioning by his junior colleagues, the committee, even in secret sessions, has never discussed nerve gases, much less adopted a general policy position on them. The most the committee has done in his 28 years of service on the panel, he explained, was routinely consider the Army's annual request for research and production funds for chemical warfare.

Under pressure from such junior members of Congress as Rep. Owens and Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis. the Army disclosed two weeks ago that it was preparing to go into production with a new type of nerve gas known as a binary gas. The binary gas is composed of two nonlethal components which are kept apart in an artillery shell. Only after the shell is fired are the components combined to form a lethal nerve gas.

The Army has proclaimed the binary gases to be "a major advance in safety" which "will represent a significant improvement in modernizing our chemical retaliatory capability and will permit the disposal of the present stocks of nerve gas. "The Army's obvious hope was that by holding out the prospect of "safe" binary gases it could still some of the congressional concern over the safety of stockpiling the present nerve gases.

Treaty Sought

But instead, Rep. Owens and some of his colleagues, with promoting from some arms-control experts in the academic world, came back with questions whether production of the binary gases might greatly complicate the problems of reaching a treaty outlawing chemical warfare and perhaps place new weapons in the hands of small nations and terrorists.

In contrast to the present nerve gases, which require relatively sophisticated technology to produce, the binary gases are composed of chemical compounds obtainable through commercial channels. One of the components which the Army plans to produce at its Pine Bluff Arsenal, in Arkansas, for example, closely resembles insecticides used in the home. The other component is a commercial chemical that the Army plans to buy from industry.

Electricity May Influence Brain, Study Suggests

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Electrical fields generated by power lines and some machinery may influence human brain functions and affect behavior, according to Dr. Ross Adey of the UCLA school of medicine.

"The research to date raises the question of whether we have a potential means of modifying behavior," Dr. Adey said.

The research has concentrated on fields of between 25 and 100 millivolts a centimeter at frequencies between 2 and 15 Hertz (cycles per second), he said.

Power lines generate such fields out to a distance of several hundred yards, and so do certain types of electrically powered heavy machinery, he said.

The fields being studied are similar to the electric activity natural to human brains, he said.

U.S. Newsman, Friend Missing in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Oct. 4 (AP).—An American newsman and a French friend who had been vacationing in Sardinia have been missing for almost a week, police said today.

They identified the two as Steve Saler, 34, from Philadelphia, and Claude Remy Mercier, 30, from Paris. The men have been missing since Friday morning when, according to police, they were seen boarding a rowboat on the beach of Santa Margherita di Pula, a resort 40 kilometers south of Cagliari.

They left their passports, belongings and a sizable amount of cash at the hotel where they had been vacationing since Sept. 16. They came here from Paris, where Mr. Saler works as a correspondent for Newsweek.

Lippmann Is Better

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP).—Walter Lippmann, 84, has been taken off the critical list at New York Hospital, where he is being treated after suffering a stroke. A hospital spokesman said last night that the retired columnist's physical condition "gradually improved" yesterday.

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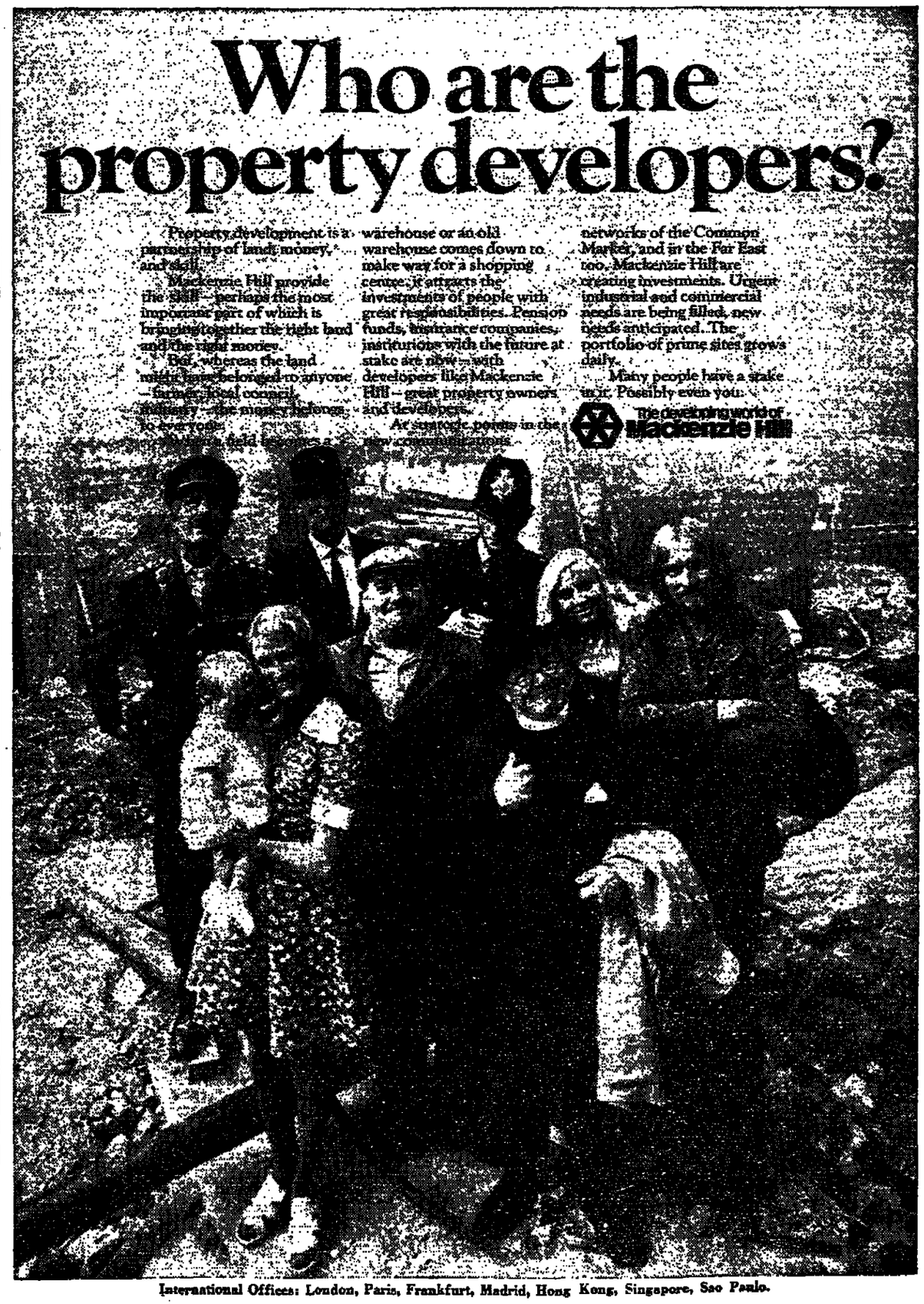
But, whereas the land might have belonged to anyone—farmer, local council, industry—the money belongs to everyone.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, October 5, 1973 *

The Limits of Détente

The argument in West Germany over the extent to which Herbert Wehner undermined the position of his chief, Chancellor Willy Brandt, by criticizing the Bonn government's insistence on representing West Berlin institutions and companies when its East European consulates are established is an illuminating illustration of the limits of East-West détente.

The Soviet bloc had compromised its initial insistence that West Berlin and West Germany were completely separate political organisms by permitting Bonn to represent "residents" of West Berlin abroad. But it has drawn the line at group representation. The situation is not dissimilar to the Soviet permission to substantial quantities of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel while refusing to accept a rule of free emigration.

In both cases, those in the West who believe that their own region should press harder for the resolution of differences with Eastern Europe object to making an issue of the questions in dispute, while those who mistrust the whole atmosphere of détente insist on doing so. The practical matters themselves become lost in fights over "hard" and "soft" lines.

This could be used to justify the Chinese contention, voiced the other day in the UN General Assembly by Peking's Deputy Foreign Minister, Chiao Kuan-hua, that today there exists only a "travesty of peaceful coexistence" between the Soviet Union and the Western powers. But China has its own axe to grind: it still believes, in the words of its spokesman, that "countries want independence, nations want independence and peoples want liberation," and it is still committed to the ideal of a world in ferment—at least verbally.

Détente does have its limits, and since neither side, nor any of the segments that make up the Soviet East or the Western group, are quite agreed as to where those limits are, the prospects for continuing disagreement are all too good.

But what is more important is less the dissipation of any euphoric notion of a world going down a single path in amity and cooperation within the immediate future than the fact that missile-rattling, so ominous only a few years ago, has given way to lower-keyed rhetoric and negotiation. The arms race persists, to be sure, and as the Chinese point out with ill disguised glee, it carries a real threat. But even that peril is being approached at the bargaining table.

In sum, if the diminution of tensions has its ill-defined limits, so has bellicosity; if the coexistence of logically hostile systems is studded with difficulties, their open conflict has been impeded by government agreements and a descending temperature of popular debate. There is some hope in even limited détente—and none in escalating confrontation.

A Sweetener for Egypt

For the first time since well before the 1967 Mideast war, the U.S. government is to participate in a development project in Egypt—a 210-mile, $400-million pipeline to carry oil from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean on a route west of the still closed Suez Canal. Official American participation is to consist of Export-Import Bank loans—at the heavily subsidized rate of 6 percent, against the current prime rate of 10 percent—for Egyptian purchase of up to $120 million in equipment for the project; it will be built by the Bechtel Corp. of Los Angeles. The joint decision—for Egypt to accept an official American role and for the United States to offer it—represents a major step forward in Egyptian-American relations. Specifically, it identifies the United States with the most important single development project undertaken in Egypt since the Soviet-aided Aswan dam, Cairo hopes to earn $120 to $150 million a year from the facility, once built. That American private investors and other Arab governments are also to participate emphasizes the cooperative element even more.

* * *

But the question arises as to why the United States should care to give its blessing and presence, not to speak of an interest-rate subsidy worth perhaps $50 million, to build a pipeline in a country which openly professes eagerness to use Arab oil as a political weapon to reduce American support of Israel. For it is obvious that, in helping finance the pipeline, the Nixon administration will be giving Cairo an important hostage: Egypt could not only delay repayment of the loans but, in the ultimate instance, it could slow or halt the flow of oil through its new American-built and financed facility. Since the oil in question would go mostly to Western Europe, Washington could expect to be held responsible by its allies there for keeping the Egyptian supply line open—quite possibly at the expense of adjustments in U.S. policy of support for Israel.

* * *

Plainly, the political risk and economic cost are unacceptable unless American participation is linked to the widely heralded second-term Nixon initiative to try to bring about an Arab-Israeli settlement. In that context, the pipeline becomes a sweetener intended not only to improve the U.S. political standing in Cairo by demonstrating a real concern for Egypt's economic welfare but to induce Egypt to look more understandingly on some of the new settlement ideas now floating around the Mideast. The latest of these ideas to surface, in the Times of London, involves a full-fledged American settlement "plan." One does not have to take the Times report at face value in order to understand that, with the pipeline, and with a politically analogous agricultural project now being started up in Jordan, the United States is offering conspicuous examples of what some of the fruits of a reasonable approach might be. Only if the Nixon administration does in fact have such a Mideast initiative at one or another stage of readiness does it make sense to play the role now proposed in the Egyptian pipeline.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Propensity for Appeasement

Last weekend marked the 35th anniversary of the Munich pact, the agreement signed in 1938 which has become synonymous with a shortsighted, mistaken policy, symbol of an attitude which yields to force for the sake of peace, comfort and short-range success. It is no occasion for celebration, but a time to ask: Is the "spirit of Munich" once more with us? The answer is yes, according to men like Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov. Their appeals to the West have acted like a cleansing storm, sweeping away many illusions.

History hardly ever repeats itself in the same forms—1973 is not 1938. At present, conditions do not seem to indicate a capitulation as crass as Munich. However, aside from rapidly shifting superficial phenomena, men continue to demonstrate a readiness to—as Solzhenitsyn formulated it—prefer the pleasant to the difficult and, in well-intentioned and short-sighted self-deception, make compromises and concessions where sacrifice and firmness are called for. The outer forms of this propensity for appeasement may have changed, but its latent existence, regardless of how it manifests itself, continues to constitute a political danger today as it did in the time of Munich.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Austrian Decision Examined

The Austrian government apparently intends to abide by the decision which Chancellor Kreisky has announced: Namely, to stop facilities granted to Jewish emigrants in transit in Austria. Mr. Kreisky has made it clear that there is no question of Austria refusing transit visas to Soviet Jews, so that the practical effect of the decision seems to be limited to the closing of the Jewish Agency's refugee camp at Schoenau Castle. Yet even if the decision had no practical effect at all, Mr. Kreisky would still be making a disastrous mistake.

For his obligation to the two Arab terrorists not only is not binding, but should clearly be seen to be not binding. Whatever the merits of the case, it is quite intolerable that the world in general, and the Arab world in particular, should be allowed to believe that terrorism can succeed where diplomacy fails. The chancellor apparently feels that his government, although clearly not bound by any national or international law, would morally dishonor itself by going back on a decision once formally taken and announced. His sense of honor could hardly be more misplaced.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 5, 1898

NEW YORK—As Japan is certainly one of the most important factors in the questions now pending in the Far East, it is of considerable interest to know what opinions and impressions prevail in Japanese political circles at the very moment when the Hispano-American Peace Commission is commencing its labor in Paris. There is no doubt that changes have been made in the Pacific and the present stature of Japan is *not* the least of them.

Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1923

PARIS—Dressmakers in the Champs Elysées and the Rue de la Paix are bemoaning the shortage of mannequins. Although they are offering five times the prewar wages, it is virtually impossible to find suitable types. The shortage is attributed to the lure of the cinema and the new dressmaking industry in many South American cities. South America offers a top salary, a glamorous trip and a possible chance to meet one of those fabulous millionaires.



'How'd You Get Past Me, Spiro?'

An Extraordinary Remedy Needed

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The extraordinary crisis at the heart of the American government requires an extraordinary remedy. This column discusses one possible solution.

First, a word as to the nature of the crisis. A two-sided civil war is being fought within the topmost ranks of the executive branch, which the combatants maintain is beyond the reach of the judiciary to mediate, and which the legislative branch thus far refuses to attempt to resolve.

On one front, a special prosecutor, armed with the powers of the attorney general, is seeking to compel the President of the United States to turn over evidence, in the form of tapes, which may implicate the President's former top aides and perhaps the President himself in criminal acts.

Before the Courts

The case is before the courts, but the President has strongly suggested that he doubts the authority of the judicial branch to enforce a judgment against him.

Meantime, the Justice Department is presenting evidence of separate allegations of criminal activity against the Vice-President, who charges that on both constitutional and political grounds, the grand jury and the courts are incompetent to judge him.

The President has sought to terminate a congressional investigation of the case in which he is involved, while the Vice-President, taking exactly the opposite tack, is seeking a congressional inquiry into the merits of his case. However, neither the flagging Senate investigation of Watergate nor the stillborn House investigation of the Agnew case promises speedy resolution of the crisis through the one constitutional remedy available to Congress—impeachment.

Thus, this beleaguered democracy—still reeling from the wounds of its most unpopular war and the ravages of an unchecked eight-year inflation—now confronts a crisis at the center of its government for which no solution is apparent.

People Shall Judge

The first principle of the republic is that "the people shall judge," but the U.S. Constitution seemingly provides no convenient way of rendering that judgment. The next presidential election is three years away, and if the mid-term election of 1974 is conducted in the traditional manner, it will measure little more than the political potency of particular incumbents and challengers.

Yet it is almost intolerable to think that the nation must endure three years of warfare and mutual vilification among the leaders of the government. Personal pride and institutional parochialism simply cannot be allowed to wreak vengeance on a paralyzed America.

A solution—first suggested, to my knowledge, by American University graduate student Joseph Felter at a seminar with this writer this week—may be for the sovereign states which created the nation to act now to rescue it.

The suggestion is that the governors of the 50 states convene in special session for the single purpose of recommending a person to assume the presidency until 1976, with the understanding that he will not be a candidate for the office in that year.

My strong hunch is that if such a meeting were held, the Democrats who hold 31 of the 50 governorships would ignore partisanship in this time of crisis and recommend for the presidency the most senior man in the ranks of governors, and the most broadly respected, Republican Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York.

The next step in arranging for his succession would be for the governors to petition the House of Representatives to elect Rockefeller as speaker. A speaker may resign at any time, and the occupant of the office—by constitution and law—need not be a member of the House. The governors could count on strong public and editorial support for their petition, support which politically sensitive congressmen would not ignore.

Should Democrat Carl Albert make the sacrifice of stepping down from his speaker post, the third most powerful in government, it would be a powerful prod to the Republican President and Vice-President to do likewise.

A bipartisan House vote to elevate Rockefeller to the speaker's office would signal the House's will as clearly as a vote of impeachment—yet with far less bitterness and delay. Under such circumstances, the President and Vice-President could resign without seeming to admit guilt—and would, in my judgment, be under a powerful compulsion to do so.

Speaker Rockefeller would then become President and would have the opportunity to designate, with the approval of the Senate and House, a Vice-President, who, like him, enjoyed broad public trust and who was willing to renounce his own candidacy for any office in 1976.

Proper Assurances

Through such a process, the new President would be compelled before taking office to give the proper assurances about his exercise of power to the leaders of the states, to the Congress, to the last elected President and Vice-President and to the future aspirants for those offices.

The interests—and honor—of all of them would be protected, and the nation would be rescued from what seems an endless agony.

There is no need to underline the practical difficulties and political suspicions that would beset such a course: they are obvious. But the American people deserve better than the chaos that threatens in Washington today, and the governors have it in their power to attempt the rescue effort.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Nearing the Limits (Cont.)

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The sharp rise in food prices over the last year, the world around, has profoundly disturbing implications. For it may reflect strains not only on present supplies but on the earth's agricultural capacity.

"There is an unmistakable and mounting sense of uneasiness and foreboding," the director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, A. H. Boerma, said last summer. He spoke of "dismaying" developments and said there were signs of "a radical process of change."

But it is not only food that has felt distortingly heavy pressures of world demand on limited supply. The London Economist's respected index of world commodity prices in fact shows that food is up less than other items: Only—just imagine that word—50 percent in the last year. The price of fibers has risen 93 percent, of metals 76. The index as a whole is up 70 percent in one year.

Quite apart from the symptom of prices, we all can sense what one economist has called "the gathering clouds of resource shortages." Legal and political conflict over control of the sea and its resources is sharpening. There is the energy crisis. Lumber and newsprint supplies are short.

The signals of strain make one think again of "The Limits to Growth," the book published just 19 months ago by a group of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Based on a computer model, it argued that the mushrooming growth of world population and production would reach earthly limits in the next century, bringing a collapse of industrial society.

"The Limits to Growth" was intended to provoke, and it did. *After all, it struck at a premise* of our civilization: the beneficence of economic growth. Many economists denounced it. Some scientists criticized its computer model as overambitious or flawed.

A proposition as broad as the one made in that report is not affirmatively provable—or at least not until too late. But it is possible to see as time passes whether developments show its assumptions to be false or tend to support the general thesis.

Grim Vindication

In this case the authors understandably find some grim vindication in events. The group has moved to Dartmouth College, and there Prof. Dennis Meadows said the other day:

"If I had stood up in March, 1973, and said that within two years we would see beef on the black market in this country, and retail food prices up 20 percent or more, and families going cold for lack of heating oil, I'd have got very long odds. But those things have happened, and they will continue happening."

The real thrust of the Meadows report was political. It argued that accelerating growth posed a new kind of challenge to human society—to stabilize population and production at *sustainable* levels that would permit a decent existence on a world basis. In terms of meeting that challenge, the record of the last two years is bleakly discouraging.

The Nixon administration has reacted to the signs of resource pressure with an attitude of business as usual or more so. Is lumber short? Plunder the national forests. A threatened oil crisis? Build an Alaska pipeline and increase offshore drilling. Food prices rising? Put an embargo on exports.

It is all too frighteningly close to the danger that "The Limits of Growth" foresaw—growing destruction of the environment and national scrambling for scarce resources. Nor is the record encouraging elsewhere in the world. As the solution to their problems, politicians continue to give the same answer: more.

Consider, for example, the American energy problem. Anyone can see that the United States is profligate in its use of oil and electricity. Our first necessity is serious measures of conservation. How can we cry shortage while we build absurdly overpowered cars and encou energy-intensive industry? the government pays only service to conservation, plan instead to develop new s sources at enormous cost.

Or think about food. If world is dependent on Ame exports, as it is, we shall to limit our own consum to meet the demand—or ele millions starve. How woul limit our consumption? domestic prices rise? But our own poor suffer. Rat ing? Subsidized distribu And to which needy foreig do we sell our grain? And will they pay? The dilem are terrifying.

The scientific particulars "The Limits of Growth" re beyond the understanding most of us. But even critics beginning to recognize that book poses valid and ur questions. Can our world, all its divisions of nation interest, deal with the vi strains of physical growth? await a political leader who begin to make us face the p lems.

Letter From Russia

A Countryside Visit In Potato-Digging Tim

By Robert G. Kaiser

SUZDAL, U.S.S.R.—This is the potato-gathering season in the Russian countryside, a season of no small importance in a country which annually produces nearly 800 pounds of potatoes for every man, woman and child in the land.

There are never enough hands to dig potatoes, so city folk are pressed into duty every fall. Professors, office workers, students and workers leave their jobs for a week or two of potato picking. The manager of a popular beauty parlor in Moscow complained the other day that she had no clients —everybody was "on potatoes," as the Russian saying goes.

Here, 120 miles east of Moscow, a visitor can see the potato pickers from the highway, hordes of dark figures hunched over the brown earth in the distance. There is no sign of automation in the work, except for the big dump truck which carries off the potatoes.

Last year's potato crop was disastrous, creating a serious shortage in some parts of the country. This year the prospects are brighter. Perhaps a general sense of optimism explains the enormous pile of potatoes behind the rail depot in the village of Bogolyubovo, 35 miles from here.

The train station is near a lovely 12th-century church visited regularly by tourists. These days visitors are welcomed to the area by the stench of rotting spuds.

The high odor suggested that the whole pile—perhaps a ton of potatoes—will soon be spoiled. Meanwhile, the drivers of tourist buses fill their luggage compartments with healthy spuds from the anonymous pile while their passengers are off admiring the church. They grin sheepishly when observed, but they keep piling potatoes into their buses.

* * *

Foreigners are permitted to drive their own cars from Moscow to Suzdal, which provides an opportunity to study the countryside informally, without benefit of the official guide—who is a fixture on most excursions outside the capital.

Three Americans in a big red Volvo drove off the highway near here the other day to look at a church in a small village of wooden cottages that was visible from the main road. The route to the village turned out to be two strips of rutted mud, just dry enough to allow passage.

Two hundred yards from the main road, the red Volvo encountered a local resident walking through a newly plowed field. He stopped abruptly to stare at the strange car. He studied it, and looked down at the unusual license plate foreigners must put on their cars here. He looked up at the passengers with wide eyes and gave his head a violent little shake, as if to make sure he wasn't dreaming. Convinced it was all real, he shrugged and walked on.

The church was boarded up, but the adjoining cemetery contained numerous recent graves. Orthodox priests still perform many of the traditional ceremonies of birth, marriage and death in the Russian countryside.

* * *

The village of Kideshka a few miles from here is something out of a Russian storybook. Its eral dozen cottages are laid in two neat rows in the s of an L, looking like so gingerbread creations be their ornate window fra Many Russian villages are dir muddy and messy, but Kide is neat as a pin.

This may be due to the ence of another splendid century church—a monume an ancient Russia—that is being restored, and which become a tourist attra There's even a sign in churchyard pointing visitor ward the toilet.

Well, that's what the sign It's actually pointing toward of the village's outhouses, a seater with a plank missi the wall which separates its seats.

On a Sunday afternoon, of the villagers are outside, ting with one another or enjoying the sun. Singing the air, singing which sound though it has benefited from special lubrication provide Russian vodka.

The village general sto open on Sunday, selling t two kinds of cheese, pork lard, housewares and a selection of clothes. One drunk man stumbled throug store on the arm of his but good-natured wife. A found a stack of hockey for sale and bought two. It hard to find in Moscow.

The church of Boris and on the edge of the village elegant box of gray stone, out of use, now receiving a coat of gilding on its onion-shaped dome. It sits a bluff overlooking vast fields. The birch trees in distance are yellow now. churchyard has been taken by crows, hundreds of them fly constantly around the d

* * *

A display case in a hard store near here is filled padlocks of all shapes and One made of black iron l like the Industrial Revolut carnate—tough and utili without frills.

American visitors though lock would make a good sou They noted the price in the play case and paid exac ruble (about $1.40) to the cl She gave them a receipt, was handed in turn to pretty girl standing behin lock counter. The visitors ed to the lock they want "Oh," she said, making face, "you don't want o those. They're no good. don't open—or close."

The Americans assured that they wanted a souveni a working lock. She dubious. "A souvenir?" she ed to a colleague to explain these odd foreigners w After further reassurance agreed to take one of the from a cardboard box b the counter.

She wanted to test it handing it over. For minutes it appeared that prediction was accurate: lock wouldn't open. With a and a grunt it finally did, to balk for several more m before agreeing to close. Finally the pretty clerk wr the lock in an old piece of paper and gave it to her c customers.

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هكذا من الأصل

Obituaries

Paul Hartman, 69, U.S. Actor, Dancer of Stage and Film

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Paul Hartman, 69, the actor, dancer and comedian, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

Mr. Hartman, a rubber-faced, rubber-legged comedian, formed with his late wife, Grace, one of the most delightful comic ballroom dancing acts in show business.

The couple were widely credited with having done much to restore the revue form to favor on Broadway. In 1948, they starred in "Angel in the Wings," which was an immediate hit and, as a result, Broadway blossomed with revues. The performances by the Hartmans won them the Antoinette Perry Donaldson Awards.

Mr. Hartman's birth and stage premiere were practically one and the same, since he made his first appearance when he was six weeks old, being carried on stage at the Tivoli Opera House in San Francisco.

His father, Ferris Hartman, known as the "Ziegfeld of the Pacific Coast," permitted him, at the age of 4, to do a dance with his sister.

Although he entered the University of California at the age of 18, he quickly returned to the greasepaint arena, starting out as a dance team with Edna Malone. Then he amused night-club audiences with such partners as Ginger Rogers, Faye Emerson, Nancy Walker and the future Mrs. Paul Hartman.

'You Never Know'

Mr. Hartman's other credits included "You Never Know," "Keep 'em Laughing," "Angel Please," revivals of "Showboat" and "Of Thee I Sing," "All in the Wings," "Tickets for Love," "The Pajama Game" and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."

Hollywood beckoned to Mr. Hartman in 1952 and he appeared in a series of motion pictures, including "Forty-Five Fathers," "Inherit the Wind," "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying" and "Luv." He was preparing for an important role in a filming of Nathanael West's "The Day of the Locust" when he died.

Duke of Buccleuch

EDINBURGH, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Duke of Buccleuch, 78, died early today at Western General Hospital, Edinburgh.

Earlier this year, he spent six weeks at the hospital following a heart attack.

Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, eighth duke of Buccleuch and 10th duke of Queensberry, was the head of a historic Scottish family.

His oldest title, Baron Scott of Buccleuch, dates from 1606. One of his ancestors, Anne, first duchess of Buccleuch, was mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

He was a Conservative MP from 1923 to 1935.

Prof. John Eggert

ZURICH, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Prof. John Eggert, 82, well-known for his publications and research on scientific photography and physical chemistry, died Saturday at Zollikon, near here, it was announced today.

Prof. Eggert, who was born in Berlin, was professor of photography at the Swiss Institute of Technology in Zurich from 1945 to 1961.

Rev. Salvatore Anastasio

ROME, Oct. 4 (AP).—The priest brother of Albert and Tony Anastasia, the late reputed bosses of the Mafia in the United States, died in a Rome hospital yesterday. He had been suffering from cancer of the stomach.

The Rev. Salvatore Anastasio—the brothers had changed the spelling of their name in America—had spent much of his life trying to protect the reputation of his two brothers. He died while several Rome movie houses were screening a film about him and his family.

The film, "My Brothers Anastasia," was based on a book the priest wrote years ago. But he voiced disappointment about both the heavily edited book and the film. He said they did not portray Albert and Tony as good men, as he knew them to have been.

Louise Maytag Smith

PRATTVILLE, Ala., Oct. 4 (AP).—An heiress to the Maytag washing machine fortune, Louise Polly Maytag Smith, 88, died at her home yesterday. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of the founder of the Maytag company, Frederick L. Maytag of Newton, Iowa.

Jenny Moore

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Jenny Moore, 50, an author, social activist and wife of the Right Rev. Paul Moore jr., Episcopal bishop of New York, died yesterday of cancer at Washington Hospital Center.

Belfast Riot Erupts After Bar Bombed

BELFAST, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Rioting broke out in downtown Belfast today shortly after a bomb demolished a bar frequented by Catholics.

Police said Catholic and Protestant mobs fought pitched battles in the streets and ransacked dozens of stores and bars.

At least one soldier was hurt in the fracas that spread into the Catholic Lower Falls Road district before finally being brought under control by truckloads of police and troop reinforcements, the police said.

The bomb exploded outside Brennan's Bar, injuring customers inside with broken glass and fragments, it said.

They said nine of the patrons were treated for cuts and bruises, but all were released after treatment at a local hospital.

Nine Injured

Police sources said the bar was generally frequented by Roman Catholics, indicating that the bomb might have been the work of Protestant extremists.

The blast occurred without warning. Police and army bomb experts were diverted by a series of bomb hoaxes in the downtown area.

"We were in the process of checking out these calls when the bomb went up," a police officer said. "There was nothing we could do under the circumstances."

The bomb was the second to explode at Brennan's within a week. The first exploded Saturday, injuring one person.

British officers today said they expected an upsurge of violence from the Irish Republican Army and Protestant extremists to coincide with political talks to form a new Northern Ireland executive.

In an effort to put an end to the turmoil in Ulster, Roman Catholic Gerry Fitt, Protestant Ian Paisley and former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner will begin peace talks tomorrow. They will seek a formula for sharing power in this British province.

S. Vietnam Rivals Suspend Paris Political Talks

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—The deadlocked political talks between the Saigon government and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government were indefinitely suspended today after Viet Cong Minister of State Nguyen Van Hieu walked out of the 28th session without waiting for the other side to speak.

Mr. Hieu said his walkout marked a protest against Saigon's "continuous and flagrant violation" of the peace agreement signed in Paris more than eight months ago.

Saigon's Deputy Premier Nguyen Luu Vien said the walkout displayed "a discourteous and insolent attitude unacceptable among well-educated people and unacceptable and intolerable among negotiators seeking a peaceful solution."

Mr. Hieu stressed that he was only walking out of the 28th session and demanded that the stalled conference continue next Thursday.

Mr. Vien angrily rejected the stage set by Mr. Hieu and said the talks would resume only when the two sides had reached agreement on a date.

Saigon Says Reds Wiped Out a Battalion

SAIGON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The South Vietnamese Army has suffered its worst defeat since the Jan. 28 cease-fire, the Saigon command said today.

Announcing that a battalion of government infantry had been virtually wiped out in an engagement with Communist-led forces last weekend, chief military spokesman Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien announced that the army would exact "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

In the first major clash since the weekend battle Col. Hien reported that 80 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed yesterday, while only one government soldier was wounded, near the district town of Kien Binh, in the northern Mekong Delta, 50 miles west of Saigon.

Thirteen Communist soldiers also were reported captured along with 13 weapons and three field radios.

Col. Hien announced that, in the weekend battle 10 miles southeast of Tay Ninh city and 40 miles northwest of Saigon, a government battalion suffered 46 men killed, 124 wounded and 81 missing.

Reserve the Right

"We reserve the right to retaliate when and where we can," Col. Hien declared.

Field reports suggest that two South Vietnamese battalions, belonging to the 46th and 49th Regiments of the 25th Division, pushing into contested territory northwest of Khiem Hanh district town, fell into a carefully set trap.

Communist rocket and mortar crews pinned down the battalion of the 46th, and a Communist-led force estimated by Col. Hien at 1,200 men, opened heavy fire on the 2d Battalion of the 49th Regiment.

The battle continued from 3 p.m. Saturday until 3 p.m. Sunday, by which time nearly every man of the 2d Battalion was either dead, wounded or missing.

Low monsoon clouds prevented air support for the embattled troops but every available artillery place within range pounded the Communist attackers as they swept in, Col. Hien reported.

He claimed 183 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were killed in the fighting. The claim is regarded with some skepticism.

Squeeze on Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Insurgents today tightened their squeeze on Phnom Penh, maintaining roadblocks and forcing abandonment of outposts south, north and northwest of the capital, field reports said.

President Lon Nol went on radio last night to appeal to young men to join in the defense of Phnom Penh. A provincial governor said that he had given orders to shoot deserters who refuse to return to their posts.

300 Attend Funeral of W.H. Auden In Sleepy Village Near Vienna

KIRCHSTETTEN, Austria, Oct. 4 (AP).—Wystan Hugh Auden was buried today in this sleepy Austrian village where he used to spend the summer months.

Mr. Auden, 66, died during his sleep in Vienna only a few hours after he displayed his poetic mastery, wit and humor during a lecture in the Austrian Society for Literature at Palffy Palace last Saturday.

About 300 persons, including representatives of the literary world, such as writer Stephen Spender, who was Mr. Auden's oldest friend, walked in procession behind the coffin and a hearse bearing flowers, wreaths and bouquets from friends and relatives at home and abroad.

Funeral guests included Dr. John Auden, the poet's brother, and other members of his family, as well as Mrs. George Orwell, and Chester Kallmann, the American writer and librettist, who shared the house here with Mr. Auden.

There were no speeches at the funeral.

Scientist Warns Butchers Future Is in Synthetic Meat

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Britain's butchers were advised today to be prepared to get into the synthetic meat business and discard old beliefs that real, red, high-priced meat was necessarily the best.

One of the nation's top scientists told them that technological advances were now making possible the production of nutritious artificial meat—analogues—that well substituted for the real thing.

And, citing the competitiveness of margarine with butter as an example of how the substitute challenged the real article, Dr. Magnus Pyke said at a butchers' convention: "There are lessons to be learned from these technological advances which butchers ignore at their peril."

Dr. Pyke, chairman of the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, spoke as figures were released showing that soaring meat prices had forced average meat consumption in Britain below the levels of the days of rationing 20 years ago.

Meat Down, Chicken Up

In 1953, Britons ate an average of almost a pound of beef, pork or lamb a week. The figure now is only 13 ounces. In the same time, chicken consumption rose 14 times.

Dr. Pyke said it was seriously forecast that by 1985 meat analogues will have 10 percent of the total meat and poultry market. "As the quality improves, as it undoubtedly will, and the price comes down, who knows what may occur here? ... The butcher will gain little by claiming to produce the only genuine article," he said.

Dr. Pyke said he had no doubt that, despite what the scientists could achieve, meat had a future. "It is true that there is, and, I hope, always will be a solid market for symphony concerts, but there is an even bigger market for record players, which, after all, only produce symphony analogues."

$100,000 Reward For Lost Bones Of Peking Man

TAIPEI, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—An American millionaire has offered a $100,000 reward for finding the remains of Peking Man, which mysteriously disappeared 30 years ago.

Christopher Janus, a Chicago investment broker, said today he had gone to China in his search for the 500,000-year-old bones last year but had discovered no new evidence as to their where abouts.

The missing remains, which include a tooth, a skull and other bones, were unearthed at Choukoutien, near Peking, between 1927 and 1929 and identified as the bones of human beings who lived between 500,000 and 650,000 years ago.

The bones were the first evidence of man's early existence in eastern Asia north of the Himalayas. They disappeared in 1941 during World War II and are popularly believed to have been smuggled out of the country by U.S. marines then serving in China.

An Elderly Man Stoned to Death By Boston Youths

BOSTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—An elderly man was stoned to death today by a band of 40 to 50 youths in a low-income housing project, witnesses told police.

The man, who was not immediately identified, was attacked while fishing in the ocean off Dorchester's Columbia Point housing project, police said. His body was found floating face down in the water.

Two other stonings were reported in that area earlier today. The conditions of the victims, a small girl and a truck driver who had been delivering furniture, were not known immediately.

Meanwhile, Mayor Kevin H. White offered a $5,000 reward in the hunt for six black youths who forced a German woman to douse herself with gasoline and then set her afire.

Mrs. Evelyn Wagler, 34, a German citizen who had come to Boston recently, died early yesterday, five hours after she was set afire in the racially mixed Dorchester section.

Sabena Will Resume Its Flights Today

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (AP).—Belgian Sabena Airline flights will resume tomorrow morning after a four-day wildcat strike of its ground staff, it was announced today. Sabena promised to settle strikers' claims—mainly for overtime—before Nov. 30.

5 Airlines in U.S. Face Fuel Cuts, Reduced Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Five major domestic airlines—American, Braniff, Eastern, Frontier and Southern—are faced with cuts in jet-fuel deliveries ranging from 15 to 90 percent, the Air Transport Association said yesterday.

The cuts would result in a reduction in air service, ATA spokesman Daniel Z. Henkin said.

In a telegram to Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton, ATA said that two major jet-fuel producers—Texaco and Gulf Oil—told the airlines that the cuts would be effective immediately.

Texaco said: "Fuel deliveries for the last quarter of 1973 will be reduced by amounts ranging from 15 percent to roughly 90 percent."

Gulf Oil told Southern Airways that reductions "at certain airports" would average approximately 40 percent, said ATA, a trade organization representing the major airlines.

In a plea to Mr. Morton to make the oil companies honor their airline fuel contracts, the ATA termed the cutbacks "arbitrary."

BBC Reporter Expelled by Iran

TEHRAN, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Iranian government today closed down the British Broadcasting Corp. office in Tehran and expelled its correspondent, John David Bierman, on charges of "false reporting" and "abusing" Iranian reforms, a government spokesman said.

Officials hinted today that one reason for the closing down of the BBC office was its "constant anti-Iran propaganda," including its "Panorama" current affairs program. In this program, a source said, the BBC "abused" the shah of Iran's most successful reform program and claimed that under land reform Iranian villages have been turned into prison camps and that "illiterate officers" have been assigned as village heads.

Norway Refuses To Free Israelis

OSLO, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Supreme Court ruled today that two Israelis arrested in July in connection with the slaying of a suspected Black September leader should not be released from custody.

The court overruled a circuit court which two weeks ago said the Israelis, Michael Dorff and Zvi Steinberg, should be released and "returned to Israeli diplomatic territory in Oslo."

Ahmed Bouchiki, a 30-year-old Arab, was killed July 21 outside his Lillehammer home, 110 miles north of Oslo. In August, Norway expelled an Israeli diplomat for allegedly protecting the suspects.



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Rickey. Even in the noonday sun, Bacardi and club soda turns you into an ice cube.

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With Cola. Really goes down down under, as everywhere. The world's most popular mixed drink.

Montreal
Bloody Mary. Adds sauce to tomato juice.

San Juan
Planter's Punch. Long, tall way to win a round with the heat.

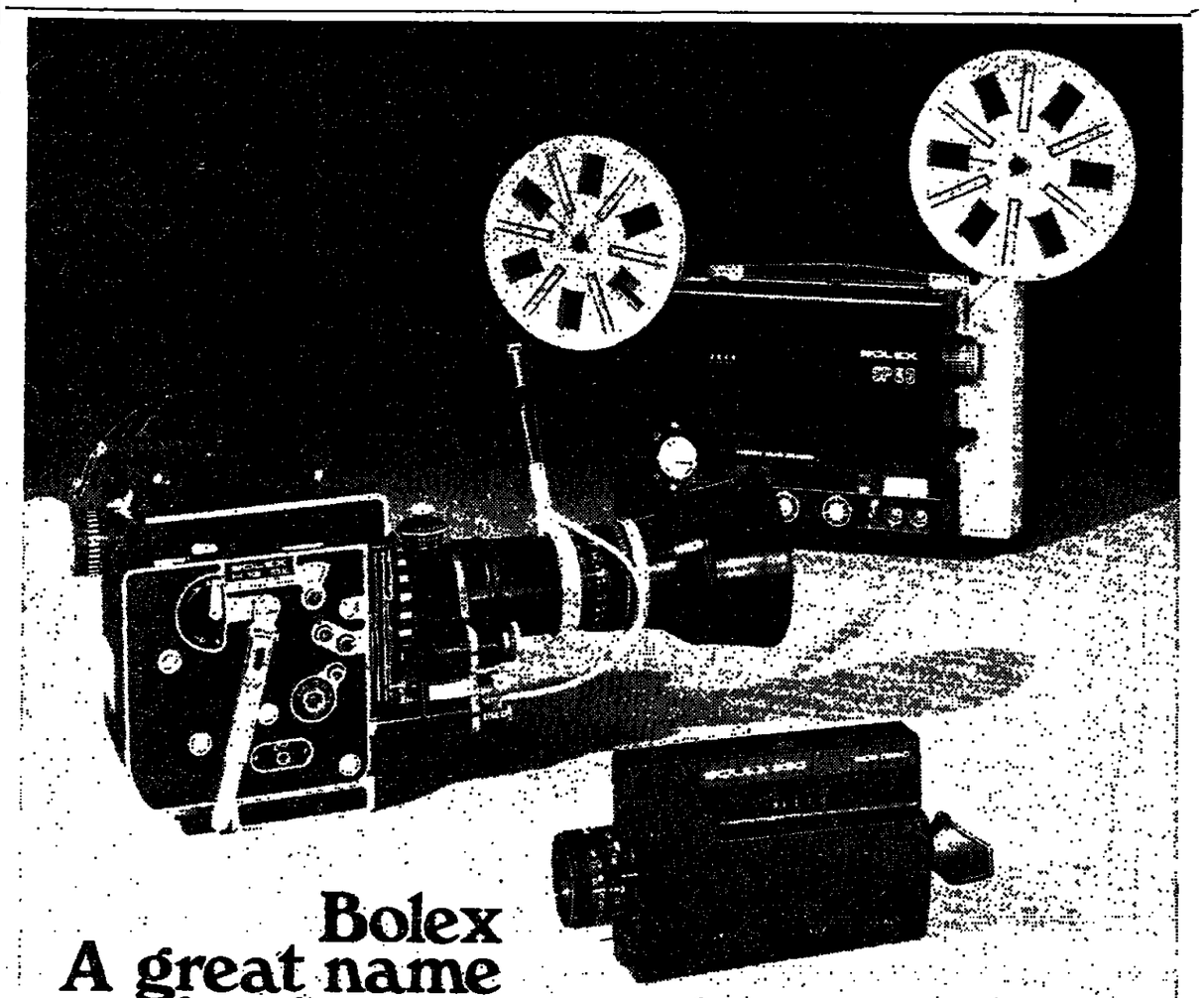
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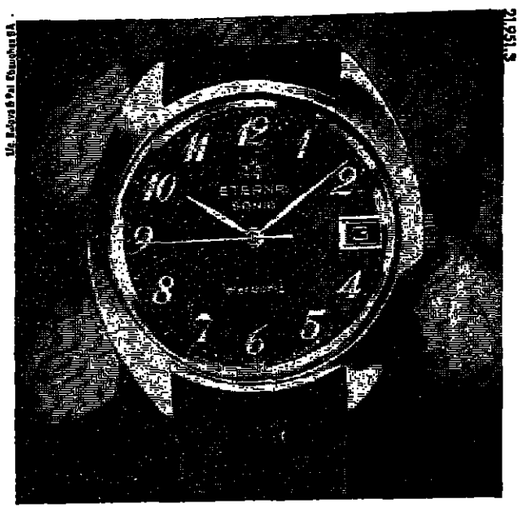
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PARIS THEATER

French Revolution Set to Music

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 4 (IHT).—The Versailles court in 1789, the storming of the Bastille, the Declaration of the Rights of Man, the proclamation of the Republic, the trial and execution of Louis XVI, the Terror with a flash of Charlotte Corday stabbing Marat in his bathtub, the fall of Robespierre and the celebration of the Supreme Being are all set to song and dance in a large, bustling spectacle, "La Révolution Française," presented under the auspices of the radio station Europe I at the Palais des Sports.

"La Révolution Française" is a dramatization of a best-selling record, sung to the music of Claude-Michel Schonberg and Raymond Jeannot, which serves as the production's accompaniment. Though billed as a rock opera, this big, broad pageant is certainly no opera and not always rock; it is more in the musical comedy vein. The revolutionaries assail the monarchy with harsh rock, but the score is inconsistent. Bonaparte dances a cancan with Madame Sans-Gêne backed by a skirt-flicking chorus; a melodious waltz is the theme for the romance of Isabelle de Montmorency and Charles Gauthier, the idealistic revolutionary who votes death for the king and later is condemned to the guillotine himself. The love story of aristocratic lady and plebeian politician loosely unites the historical tableaux.

The presentation is of broad, cartoon aspect, history as it might be related in a comic strip. The form and matter are tangled rather than dovetailed. Michel de Ré in his staging has varied the theatricalization, often ingeniously. Magic-lantern slides are cast on a huge screen between ensemble numbers and romantic duets. One sees a drawing of the besieged Bastille, the departing carriages of the frightened aristocrats, and a silhouette of the falling knife of the guillotine symbolizing the sentence passed on the king, causing some spectators to cry out, "Vive le Roi!"

A robust energy abounds and the stage traffic is kept at fairly brisk pace, but there is little finesse or polish to the production. Some of the groupings of the mob scenes are pictorially effective, but even Louis XVI carries a microphone. Gilles Buhlman and Noëlle Cordier as the star-crossed pair are the principal singers, but the best voice is that of Mary Cristy as Marie-Famine and there is helpful support from the teamwork of the Martin Circus quintet.

The text is only a vague and defective outline of the music's possible adaptation. With imaginative revision, it might well be transformed into a rousing spectacle.

* * *

"Nid d'Embrouilles" (at the Théâtre des Nouveautés) is a feeble farce in which a hypnotized parlor maid embarrassingly speaks out the secret thoughts of her conniving employer. Claude Magnier, its author, has written several boulevard hits, among them "Oscar," which Louis de Funès revived with great success last season.

It seems likely that Magnier composed his new play with De Funès in mind, but he undertakes the central role himself. He does not play it in De Funès style, but disconcertingly in what seems to be an imitation of Cyril Maude in "Grumpy." Michèle Sand and Patricia Karem do what they can and Fernand Guiot—usually seen in Shaw, Brecht and Ostrovsky—has abandoned the intellectual drama for the boulevard and here becomes the butt of many bad jokes. All in all, it is a waste of everyone's time.

* * *

Julien Clerc, the young hero of the Parisian production of "Hair," has mastered his delivery and improved its scale. Now at the Olympia music hall, he sings in a fresh and better fashion his old songs and his new. His latest numbers contain lyrics of greater range. For these Etienne Roda-Gil is responsible and his poetic talent complements the rendition of his interpreter, especially in the case of "Ça Fait Pleurer le Bon Dieu."

The first portion of the program may be dismissed, devoted as it is to the screaming of Diane Dufresne and the ditties of Yvan Dautin.

Arts Agenda

The current Musica Slavorum, the annual music festival in Brno, Czechoslovakia, features a new opera by Ilja Hurnik, based on the same material as the Alec Guinness film "The Ladykillers." It had its first performance on Oct. 4, conducted by Jan Stych. In addition, the Brno State Opera will mount new productions of Smetana's "The Secret" and Shostakovich's "The Nose." Among the visiting ensembles at the festival, which ends Oct. 7, are the Leningrad Philharmonic, the Ensemble Continuum of Dortmund and the Gabrieli Quartet of England.

* * *

The premiere of a new production of Verdi's "Ernani" will be given Oct. 6 by the Zurich Opera, conducted by Nello Santi, staged by Lotfi Mansouri and designed by Toni Businger. Glade Peterson sings the title part, and other principal roles will be sung by Eva Illes, Kari Nurmela and Aurelian Neagu.



Claude-Michel Schonberg (Louis XVI), Franca di Rienzo (Marie-Antoinette), with Paul Villa and Nadine Aourir as their children in "The French Revolution."

OPERA IN LONDON

Covent Garden Season Starts With a Wagner, Two Puccinis

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 4 (IHT).—The Royal Opera is three productions into the new season, the opening "Tannhäuser" having been followed last week by "Turandot" and last night by "Tosca," leaving the repertoire, for the time being, rather heavily weighted in favor of Puccini.

Neither "Turandot" nor "Tosca" is a new production. The sumptuous and imaginative Cecil Beaton setting for "Turandot" dates from 1963 (it originated at the Met), and the Zeffirelli staging of "Tosca" from 1964, but each has been enlivened by new conductors and new singers.

The cast for last night's "Tosca" was entirely new. Ingvar Wixell as Scarpia and Carlo Cossutta as Cavaradossi were appearing in these parts for the first time here, and for Hana Janku, the Tosca, and Leif Segerstam, the conductor, it was a Covent Garden debut.

All went well enough, and Mr. Wixell's Scarpia went considerably better than that. The voice is dark and robust, the range just right and the physical presence and bearing appropriately stern and menacing. Miss Janku, a Czech (or Slovak) from Brno, has one of those opulent Eastern European voices lovely to hear when the breath is light on the vocal cords, but inclined to reward hard treatment with shrillness. She sang "Vissi d'Arte" from a prone position (as Jeritza used to do), or at least on all fours, and paid for it with some insecurity at the close. Mr. Cossutta sang lustily, as Cavaradossi should. Mr. Segerstam, after a tenuous first act, made an excellent impression.

"Turandot" had Amy Shuard in the title role she sang at the premiere of this production 10 years ago. She has sung many Turandots since then, and many Brünnhildes, too, and they are beginning to tell, but resourcefulness now supplies what used to come naturally. The veteran Sandor Konya would have been more telling Calaf had he released earlier the reserves he lavishes upon "Nessun Dorma" in the third act. Maria Chiara made an impressive debut (as Liu) as did Gaetano Delogu, the conductor.

The casting thus far tempts one to a game of mental musical chairs. "Tannhäuser" might well have been improved by having Jessye Norman (Elisabeth) and Josephine Veasey (Venus) exchange roles. And the same could apply to Hana Janku and Amy Shuard as Tosca and Turandot.

The immediate future brings "Simon Boccanegra" to Covent Garden on Oct. 17, "Death in Venice" on the 18th and "Elektra" on the 29th.

DRESDEN FESTIVAL:

Celebrating a 425th Anniversary

By James Helme Sutcliffe

DRESDEN, East Germany, (IHT).—Dresden is celebrating the 425th anniversary of the founding of its orchestra, the Staatskapelle, with a month-long series of special festival concerts and opera performances.

The ensemble, first mentioned in documents dating from 1548, has an illustrious history, having played for the world premieres of such now-standard operas as "Tannhäuser" and "Der Rosenkavalier." Weber, Wagner and Richard Strauss numbered among its regular conductors. Small wonder, then, that their music took the place of honor in the program of the anniversay concerts honoring the event itself in the glistening new Palace of Culture.

Wagner sketched "Lohengrin" in Graupa, only 15 kilometers away (you can still visit his study there) and the prelude to that opera, written with the "shimmering tone of Dresden's violins" in mind (to quote Wagner) appropriately opened the concert under Herbert Blomstedt, a dynamic Swedish guest conductor.

Plaintive Bassoon

The "moving woodwind cantilenas" (Wagner again) that mark the beginning of Weber's "Konzertstück" for piano and orchestra, were just that, magically shaped, enchanting in the later march rhythms, and colored by the covered, plaintive bassoon tone peculiar to Dresden. The soloist was the technically sure-fire Peter Rosen, who tended to overpedal in the very live acoustic of the Kulturpalast, unnecessarily blurring his chromatic passages and brilliant octaves. A delicious performance of Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" wound up the concert with a blaze of instrumental virtuosity to which beauty of tone was never sacrificed.

But the festival includes a wealth of newish music: the world premieres of Paul Dessau's "Orchestra Music No. 4" and Johannes Paul Thilman's "Ornaments for Large Orchestra" in the aforementioned concert, and several operas, forming an incomparably instructive cross-section of musical creativity in East Germany.

Dessau also was represented by opera, an ancient production of "The Judgment of Lucullus" that wore its age ungracefully. Far more interesting, if a sort of musical joke based on Bach's organ Toccata and Fugue in C, was his "Orchestra Music," a vividly orchestrated exercise in aural *Verfremdung*. Thilman, who died earlier this year, combined Honegger's harmonies with Scriabin's techniques in his pleasant work.

The most extraordinary feature of the world stage premiere of the one-act opera "White Nights" by the Soviet composer Yuri Buzko, based on Dostoyevsky's novella, is that music of such startling originality could come out of the Soviet Union after decades of musical "uplift." He uses elements of serialism, but horizontally rather than vertically, and expressive melodic phrases recall Janacek's techniques. The texture is often densely contrapuntal, which sometimes obscures the text of a work that is more narrative than dramatic.

Its touching tale of love thought gained then lost during one of Leningrad's summer nights, told in flashback, was difficult to follow, not least because the two otherwise excellent soloists—Lydiya Rushiskaya as Nastenka and Rainer Goldberg as the Dreamer—did not enunciate clearly.

Buzko definitely has a talent for dramatic music though (he has written countless movie scores) and Horst Seeger, director of the Saxon State Opera here, is working with him to find a suitable subject for a full-length work.

Udo Zimmermann's "Levin's Mill," premiered last March 27, was represented to me as a landmark in East German opera, but it disappointed. Johannes Bobrowski's novel of that name provided the story of the struggle of a poor Jewish mill owner to obtain justice after his mill has been deliberately destroyed. Harry Kupfer's agitated direction made Scene 3 (a brilliant montage of Liedertafel men's chorus, Polish folk tunes, spoken and sung dialogue) into a theatrical tour de force, and the court scene with mumbled, murmured, aleatorical cumulative choral sounds was exciting. But the figures never came to life. Their music accompanied but never characterized, and they were painted all black or white without shades of gray.

Rainer Kunad's "Maitre Pathelin," based on a French Renaissance comedy, was another matter altogether. The vocal lines of each of the seven characters were as delightfully different as the personalities, and the inventive scoring (string clusters à la Penderecki) contributed to the action. For my money Kunad is East Germany's most promising opera composer.



Erwin Döring

A scene from the Dresden production of "Levin's Mill."

SHARPS & FLATS

NANCY, France.—An all-star festival from Oct. 9 through Oct. 14 featuring: Ray Charles, Bill Coleman, Marc Laferrière, Memphis Slim, Oscar Peterson, Daniel Humair, Chris Woods, Georges Arvanitas, Slide Hampton, Eddie Louiss, Claude Bolling, the Stars of Faith, Hal Singer, Marva Broome, Sun Ra, Marie-France Anglade and many more.

HAMBURG.—The Middle of the Road at the Operettenhaus at 5:30 p.m. on Oct. 6 and French singer Gilbert Bécaud at the Musikhalle Oct. 9 at 8 p.m.

BRUSSELS.—Bluesman Memphis Slim at Pol's Oct. 5 and 6.

LONDON.—Art Blakey and his Jazz Messengers closing on Oct. 6 at Ronnie Scott's to be followed by the Barney Kessel quartet on Oct. 8. Lou Reed at the Rainbow on Oct. 5 and 6 at 7:30 p.m. and Ray Charles, Count Basie and Oscar Peterson at the Hammersmith Odeon on Oct. 13 and 14.

HAMEENLINA, Finland.—The Delta Rhythm Boys every night at the Hotel Aulanko.

COPENHAGEN. — Roy Eldridge at the Montmartre Jazz hus Oct. 9 and 10.

AMSTERDAM.—French singer Barbara at the Carre Oct. 6 at midnight.

GENEVA.—The gospel group Stars of Faith of Black Nativity at the Temple de Saint-Gervais Oct. 5 and 6. Both concerts starting at 8:30 p.m.

ZURICH.—Pianist-singer Alice Darr every night at the Nova-Park Hotel.

PARIS.—Singer Judy Collins at the Salle Pleyel Oct. 7 at 9 p.m. Procol Harum at the same hall the following night also at 9 p.m. The Stars of Faith of Black Nativity at the Maison de la Culture in the Paris suburb of Créteil Oct. 8 at 9 p.m. The Steve Lacy sextet at the Théâtre Mouffetard Oct. 8, 15, 22 and 29; all concerts starting at 9 p.m. Energy and the Black Artists Group at the American Center Oct. 5 at 9 p.m., and the next night Emergency, same time, same place. Julien Clerc at the Olympia and "The Big Show," Oscar Peterson, Roy Eldridge, Count Basie and Ray Charles at the Palais des Sports Oct. 15 at 7 and 10 p.m.

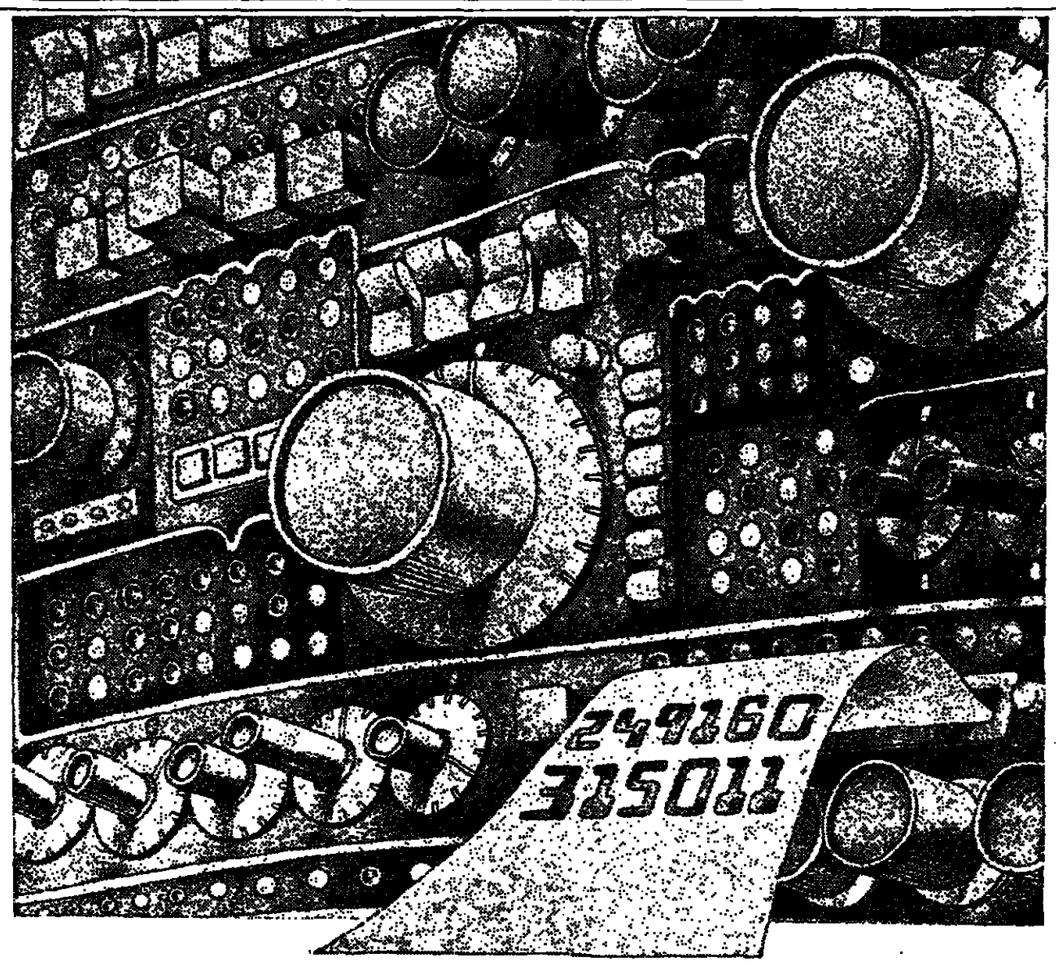
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By Barth Healey

...LAN, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—...ecatini Edison SpA is steadily buying its own shares to support their price, sources close to ...company reported today. The ...ort operation has not been ...ither successful—the shares ...o 794.5 lire today from 855 ...ept. 24.

...se sources, who declined to ...entified but who are familiar ...top management decisions, ...the recent selling of Monte...n shares was carried out by ...Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) ...Societa Italiana Resine ...me brokers believe that ENI ...lling the excess of shares that ...ld outside the syndicate that ...itively controls Montedison. ..."excess" occurred because ...state concern, last spring held ...shares than were needed to ...balance state and nonstate holdings in the syndicate.

However, the operations in Montedison shares might be even murkier, sources close to Montedison report. They have identified the recent sellers as two holding companies, Euramerica and Nicofico, whose owners have never been officially disclosed. However, it has been widely reported that the first is controlled by ENI and the second by SIR, and these reports have not been denied.

These concerns were suddenly identified as major Montedison shareholders during the company meeting last spring that set up the new control syndicate. They were labeled as nonstate concerns and their shares were used to balance the state and nonstate shareholdings, in theory, to assure that the government would not have absolute control over Montedison.

ENI and other state concerns were specifically forbidden by the Ministry for State Shareholdings from buying more Montedison shares anywhere. The ban was not specifically applied to SIR, but because of its heavy indebtedness to another state financing concern, SIR is under strong government influence. Thus the ban implicitly would also apply to SIR.

The magazine L'Espresso reported this week that the true identity of backers of Euramerica and Nicofico, both registered in Switzerland, was about to be formally disclosed, and thus ENI and SIR were dumping their shares.

An official spokesman for Montedison denied that the company was about to disclose what it knows, or says it knows, about Euramerica and Nicofico. The company declined all further official comment.

However brokers have reported a selling wave during recent weeks, and it was reliably reported that Montedison has been buying for its own account, though there has been scattered buying by others.

One of the reasons that Montedison has made such purchases, reliable sources report, is to support a financing division called Gemina. This shell concern is being used to pay small share dividends to Montedison shareholders, but the company hopes to make it a viable financing division, something that would be possible only if the price of Montedison shares remains strong.

...ermany Acts ... Mop Up ...oney Inflow

...ANKFURT, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ)...e Bundesbank's central bank ...ll moved today to scoop up ...t 2.5 billion deutsche marks ...he nearly 5 billion DM of ...ign currency that flowed in ...g September and liquified ...omestic money market.

...nouncing the measures, ...desbank president Karl Klasen emphasized that the measures ...ed by the council do not ...n tightening the bank's already very restrictive credit ...detail, Mr. Klasen explained, ...council decided to increase ...mum reserve requirements ...ght and time deposits 3 per... effective November 1.

...also ruled that, effective ...1, the basic amount on ...the growth of minimum ...ve requirements for deposits ...nonresidents is computed will ...owed 15 percent.

...e council also decreed that ...rediscount volume of banks ...capital assets above a certain level be lowered.

...February, the central ...reduced the volume at which ...ks can rediscount at the ...desbank to 60 percent of the ...nal size. Today, the council ...ded to reduce the rediscount ...me to 45 percent of its ...nal size for all banks with ...tal or stock capital plus ...rves above 100 million DM.

...r banks with capital of 50 ...lion to 100 million marks, the ...scount volume was reduced to ...ercent. Mr. Klasen reported. ...rst reaction by some bankers ...e Bundesbank move was one ...nly mild surprise. Some ac... following the heavy Septem... inflows had been widely antic...d, they said.

Tighter Credit Seen

...e banker said the Bundes...'s decision to reduce its ceil... on the rediscount volume is ...y to hurt banks most and ...tituted, in effect, a further ...ening of already tight credit ...itions.

...r. Klasen said the Bundes... will continue its restrictive ...it policy for the time being, ...is also keeping a close eye ...things so that the measures ...d not bring banks into any ...y serious problems.

...said if the 5 billion marks ...not been pumped into the ...ntry in September, the bank ...ld well have decided to ease ...restrictive policy a little.

...said the rest of the 2.5 ...n marks in excess liquidity ...d be mopped up by already ...ing compensatory measures.

...r. Klasen added that the ...ring of the rediscount volume ...d lead to a decrease in ...idity of about 1.25 billion ...ks, another 750 million marks ...ld be mopped up through ...ring the basic amount on ...h the growth of minimum ...ve requirements for deposits ...nonresidents is computed, and ...remaining 500 million marks ...d be taken care of by the ...al minimum reserve require... increase.

...mmenting on the general ...omic situation in West Ger..., Mr. Klasen said the re...tive course followed by the ...desbank and the Finance and ...omic Ministry were begin... to show results.

...said a definite trend to cost ...ation was showing and that ...cost-of-living index increase ...the month of September ...d probably be somewhere ...e 6 percent but below 7 per... It rose 7.2 percent in Au... from a year earlier.

Slump Seen By Japanese

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese economy will plunge into a recession next March or April and the nation's real rate of economic growth in the 1974 fiscal year starting April 1 will be 7.5 percent, down from an estimated 10.9 percent for 1973, the Research Institute of National Economy said today.

The private institution said, however, the recession will terminate after six months and the economy will begin to recover in the second half, resulting in a growth rate of 10.6 percent in real terms in fiscal 1975 and of 10.9 percent in fiscal 1976.

Institution officials estimated that both consumer prices and wholesale prices will show gains of 7.9 and 4.8 percent, respectively, in two years beginning April 1, 1974.

Increase of consumer and wholesale prices in the period between fiscal 1966 and 1970 averaged 5.5 and 2.1 percent respectively.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM Sued for $100 Million

California Computer Products (Calcomp) has filed a $100 million anti-trust suit against International Business Machines, alleging monopolistic practices. The action is the first suit inspired by the two-week-old victory of Telex Corp. against IBM in a similar action. Like Telex, Calcomp makes, among other things, computer peripheral products for attachment to IBM computers. Calcomp charged that IBM "has engaged in specific acts and practices for the express purpose of destroying, suppressing and eliminating" its competitors in the peripheral market. IBM accomplished this, the suit says, by drastically slashing prices for its peripheral equipment. To offset losses from this price cutting, it alleges, IBM increased prices on its central processing units. "Accordingly, the end-users of IBM electronic data-processing equipment gained no benefit from the price reductions on IBM's peripherals," the suit states.

New U.S. Autos Sell at Record Pace

New cars sold at a record pace in the United States in September, though imported car sales declined. Total sales, including imports, are estimated at about 875,400 cars, up about 4.2 percent on a daily selling rate basis from 75,238 last September. Sales of U.S.-made cars set a record, totaling an estimated 753,400 cars, up 6 percent on a daily-rate basis from the 740,238 sold in the year-earlier month. The record was set despite a decline in sales in the final third of the month, caused largely by shortages of cars. Importers of cars sold about 122,000 units in September, off 5.9 percent on a daily-rate basis from last year's total of 135,000. Importers were even harder hit by shortages than were the Detroit concerns.

Japanese to Build Steel Mill for China

Nippon Steel and Kawasaki Steel of Japan have agreed in principle to build and deliver a steel plant, valued at more than 100 billion yen (about $380 million), to China by 1975. Senior company officials who have just returned from China have reached the basic agreement with Chinese officials and hope to secure a contract by end October. Kawasaki officials say the steel plant will include a 300 metric-ton per-year hot strip mill, a 100-ton-per-year cold strip mill, a zinc plating facility and a tin electroplating facility.

Ruhrgas Signs Pact on Algerian Gas

Ruhrgas has signed a preliminary contract with Sonatrach, the government-owned Algerian oil company, on delivery of 10 billion cubic meters of Algerian natural gas annually over a 20-year period starting in 1979. A Ruhrgas spokesman says it is expected that the gas will be shipped in liquefied form, possibly to a port in northern Germany, for distribution in West Germany and the Netherlands.

Daimler, Russians May Make Engine

Daimler-Benz may cooperate with the Soviet Union in production of an engine for a medium-size Soviet-made auto. A Daimler spokesman says such a possible cooperation was discussed by chairman Joachim Zahn during a recent visit to Moscow and two Soviet auto companies. The Soviet Union is said to be interested in a fairly strong auto engine for a planned medium-size car. Company sources indicate that the Soviet Union would like to build such an engine under license. Daimler and the Soviet Union last year entered into an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation.

U.S. Ex-Banker Fears Kangaroo Court

'I Am a Fugitive From Swiss Justice'

BASEL, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—Paul Erdman, the American ex-banker who struck it rich with his best-selling novel, "The Billion Dollar Sure Thing," now has another sure-fire title: "I Am a Fugitive from Swiss Justice, or Why I Jumped Bail of $132,000."

Only this time it is nonfiction. And the real-life plot is almost as fascinating as his thriller, which provides a lot of authentic banking detail in its fictitious account of the way an unscrupulous Swiss banker amasses a fortune by buying tons of gold with billions of dollars shortly before the dollar is devalued again.

Mr. Erdman failed to appear before Basel criminal court Monday to face trial on charges of fraud and mismanagement stemming from the spectacular collapse of the United California Bank's (UCB) Basel branch in 1970 with a loss of 200 million Swiss francs. The crash, the biggest in Swiss history, was blamed on speculative trading in silver and cocoa.

Mr. Erdman is not in hiding. "We know he's in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.," says a member of the Basel prosecutor's office. In a Basel newspaper, Mr. Erdman charged that a "kangaroo court" awaits him should he return.

Mr. Erdman may become the first American extradited from the United States to face trial on such charges, but is confident this will not happen. Mr. Erdman denies any wrongdoing and says his absence does not signify guilt. He is prepared to face charges before a U.S. or British court, where he is guaranteed the right of habeas corpus.

Though Mr. Erdman's charges about Swiss justice have provoked a storm of indignation here, to Anglo-Saxon minds there's some basis for his views.

Bernard Cornfeld, founder of the IOS mutual fund empire who was arrested last May, has spent five months in jail while the Swiss investigate fraud charges against him. He is not expected to be tried before "next year at the earliest," according to sources. Last week, a Swiss magistrate refused to grant Mr. Cornfeld $166,000 bail and returned him to prison.

One defendant in the UCB case, Bernhard Kummerly, has been in jail three years awaiting this week's trial. He had been chief foreign exchange and commodity trader for the bank branch.

Mr. Erdman is not without some personal experience of the Swiss system. After the bank failed in September, 1970, he and seven other colleagues were jailed while Carl Wunderlin, the Basel prosecutor, began an investigation. Mr. Erdman spent the next 10 months in jail and eventually was released on bail of 400,000 Swiss francs.

Despite Mr. Erdman's charges, the proceedings in the courtroom do not conform to those one associates with a kangaroo court. Mr. Koenig chats with the seven defendants. He reads the background personality sketches, business history and family data of the individuals, as well as reviewing the charges against them.

One difference between the Swiss and Anglo-Saxon courts is the frequent discourse between the presiding judge and defendants, and the few interjections from lawyers. "We don't have the adversary system," declares Charles Liatowitsch, a Swiss lawyer representing the parent UCB of Los Angeles, which is involved in a suit against the Swiss branch and its founder.

Nor are defendants sworn in. "In a sense, they have the right to lie in court," says Mr. Liatowitsch. "They aren't sworn in so that they won't be placed in the difficult position" of committing perjury. Swiss courts do not place too much value on what a defendant claims in court, anyway, it is said.

Paris Car Show Opens

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The 60th annual Paris Automobile Show opened today and officials said they hoped for a record one million visitors. Manufacturers from France, the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan were among countries which displayed new or improved models at the 10-day event.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Oct. 4, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterr. ($ per £)..	2.4132	2.4135	— 7.49
Belg. fr. (A)....	38.91	38.905	
Belg. fr. (B)....	38.93	38.905	+21.41
Deutsche mark..	2.4190	2.4190	+33.22
Dane krone.....	5.8970	5.915	+32.56
Escudo.....	23.325	23.37	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.3860	4.340	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.2483	4.375	+20.22
Guilder.....	2.5160	2.5130	+28.88
Israeli pound....	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	583	592.50	
Lira (B).....	585	585.25	+ 3.95
Peseta.....	56.738	56.745	
Schilling.....	17.935	17.89	+30.25
Sw. krona.....	4.2125	4.2150	+14.05
Swiss franc.....	2.0185	2.0190	+27.10
Yen.....	265.95	265.53	+15.81

*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York
A: Free. B: Commercial.

'Soft Landing' For Economy Seen in U.S.

Data Said to Show Gradual Slowdown

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The administration's expectations of a soft landing for the U.S. economy—a 4 percent real rate of growth—is receiving confirmation from the most up-to-date information on third-quarter gross national product.

Both government and private economists expect real growth in the third quarter to be in the range of 4 to 4.6 percent. The GNP figures are scheduled for publication by the Commerce Department on Oct. 18.

Such a real growth rate would follow the aberrant first two quarters, when real growth was 8.7 percent and 2.4 percent respectively.

The GNP price deflator is still forecast as holding at a high rate of around 6 percent, putting nominal GNP growth in the 11 percent range, with the monetary gain around $33 billion, giving a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $1,304 billion.

Sustained Momentum

Otto Eckstein, of Data Resources Inc., said he expected the momentum of 4 percent real growth to continue through the fourth quarter of this year and the first quarter of next.

On the downside, Mr. Eckstein expected housing starts to fall further since permits are dropping. He noted that consumers are "greatly over-extended" on credit and the federal budget is "not going through the roof."

(Today, the Federal Reserve reported that consumer credit outstanding rose by a seasonally-adjusted $2.02 billion in August following an upward-revised $2.21-billion gain in July.

(The August increase brought total consumer credit outstanding to $171.98 billion. During the 12 months ended Aug. 31 consumer credit has increased $24.35 billion.)

However, Mr. Eckstein added, U.S. exports are expanding and there is sizable spending on plant and equipment. "These will help to make for a soft landing," he said.

Government economists agree. They confirmed their expectations that capital goods spending, inventory build-up, and the rapid expansion of exports would maintain economic momentum.

Fall in Du Pont, Kodak Leads Dow to Loss of 9

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Profit-taking in the blue chip and glamour stocks helped push the stock market lower today in slower trading.

With declines on the New York Stock Exchange widening throughout the day, the market closed at its lowest level of the session. Nevertheless, there were 66 new 1973 highs established and only 6 new lows.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 955.90, down 8.65 points. A 5 1/8-point decline in Du Pont to 189 3/8 and a 3 3/8-point drop in Kodak to 125 3/8 accounted for more than half of the fall in this key market indicator.

Du Pont officials, in an appearance before the New York Society of Security Analysts, said tha the company's third-quarter earnings were about 50 percent higher than those of a year-ago period. The giant chemical company climbed 4 1/8 yesterday and had been advancing steadily over the last few weeks in apparent anticipation of this news.

Also in retreat were Eli Lilly, off 1 1/8 to 75 3/4, Xerox 2 to 137 3/4, Burroughs 1 1/8 to 227 1/8 and Warner-Lambert 1 1/4 to 40 3/4.

Today's market slump occurred despite encouraging economic news from Washington. Wholesale prices fell last month by 1.8 percent—marking their steepest slide in 25 years—while retail sales increased 2 percent last week and consumer credit expanded by an adjusted $2.03 billion in August.

The number of declines on the Big Board narrowly topped advances. Volume amounted to 19.73 million shares, down from 22.04 million yesterday.

IBM rose 3 to 351 1/3 after having traded as low as 345. California Computer Products, unchanged at 15 on the American Stock Exchange, said it has filed suit against IBM, charging it with monopolistic practices.

Texaco rose 1 1/8 to 34 1/4. A Texaco subsidiary reported that oil flowed from an exploratory well in the North Sea.

Prices declined in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.17 to 106.15.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell 0.84 to 106.98.

U.S. Broker Reports Loss

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (WP).—Salomon Bros., one of Wall Street's largest and most active trading firms, yesterday reported a pre-tax loss of $6.6 million in the fiscal year that ended last month.

The report—only the second time in nearly 50 years that the firm has lost money—underscored the profit squeeze that has afflicted most Wall Street firms this year.

Managing partner William R. Salomon said the red ink stemmed from lower trading volume as well as declining prices. These, he added, were caused by "the apparent erosion of confidence demonstrated by public apathy toward the marketplace."

Mr. Salomon said sharp increases in interest costs and operating expenses also ate into profits. Interest charges, he said, were three times as high as in 1972.

Total capital of the firm—one of the largest that has not converted to corporate status—slid to $122.7 million from $130.7 million a year earlier, Mr. Salomon said. Because of the lower level of business, however, and the resulting decline in borrowing, excess capital—the amount above that required by New York Stock Exchange rules—rose to a record $90 million.

Company Reports

Castle & Cooke

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	170.92	129.30
Profits (millions)...	7.13	3.45
Per Share	0.52	0.19
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	465.54	405.35
Profits (millions)...	21.08	15.61
Per Share	1.52	1.15

Interco

Six Months	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	525.2	488.7
Profits (millions)...	16.6	16.5
Per Share	1.75	1.56

J.P. Morgan & Co.

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)..	a35.77	a29.15
Per Share	a0.97	a0.80
Profits (millions)..	b34.37	b29.42
Per Share	b0.94	b0.80
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)..	a183.36	a150.30
Per Share	a2.92	a2.39
Profits (millions)..	b105.06	b88.65
Per Share	b2.87	b2.42

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

...urco Is Worth...

Oct. 4, 1973

...Eurco, the currency cocktail of ...the EEC tronies, is made up of ...percent deutsche marks, 23.1 per... French francs, 14.8 percent pounds ...ng, 8.8 percent lire, 10.1 percent ...ers, 8.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 ...nt Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxem... francs and 1 percent Irish ...ds. As calculated by the Luxem... Stock Exchange, the Eurco was worth

	2.10907	Belgian Fr.	47.63081
Fr.	5.7695	Krone	7.37124
	0.52369	Irish £	0.52369
	765.85346	Lux. F	47.63081
...ers	3.22437	U.S. $	1.28889

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$26,500,000

United States Government Guaranteed Ship Financing Bonds*

$13,200,000 Issue I 7.50% Due 1995

$13,300,000 Issue II 7.50% Due 1995

Issued By

Aeron Marine Shipping Company

*Principal and interest guaranteed under Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

The undersigned has arranged the placement of the above securities for the financing of the construction of two tankers.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

October 4, 1973

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

REPUBLIQUE DU ZAÏRE

US $ 30,000,000

10-YEAR EUROCURRENCY LOAN

The above loan has been arranged by

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

and provided by them jointly with

BANQUE BELGO-ZAIROISE S.A.
BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE
BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK)
BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO S.A.
BANQUE GRINDLAY OTTOMANE
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
CREDITO ITALIANO (LONDON BRANCH)
FIDELITY UNION TRUST COMPANY
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL
FRENCH AMERICAN BANKING CORPORATION
THE FUJI BANK, LIMITED
THE KYOWA BANK, LIMITED
LLOYDS & BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
THE SANWA BANK, LIMITED
STANDARD AND CHARTERED BANKING GROUP LIMITED
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG INTERNATIONALE S.A.

August 1973

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
80⅞	60¾ AbbtLb 1.20	20	54	63¾	63	63	
49¾	40½ ACF Ind2.40	11	40	49⅝	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	12¼ AcmeCliv .88	8	19	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	14⅛ AcmeMkt 1	11	7	23¾	22⅝	23⅜	— ⅛
11¼	9 AdmDs .02e	13	22	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅞ AdmE 1.15e		25	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
8½	5½ Ad Mills .20	9	7	6⅝	6½	6¾	
24	11⅛ Addrsso .60	8	664	17¾	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
15	7¼ Admiral	6	45	13¾	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅛ Advinv .10e		53	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
79¼	57½ AetnaLtdC 2	11	139	79¼	79	79⅜	+ ⅜
60½	47⅛ AetnaLF pf 2		9	50	60	60	+ ⅝
14⅜	6½ Aguirre Co	21	4	10⅝	10¼	10½	
31⅝	11⅞ Ahman .10e	6	322	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— 1
9	3⅝ Aileen Inc	15	39	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
49½	37 AirProd .20	20	59	45⅝	45⅛	49⅛	
18½	10⅜ Airco .80	10	111	13¾	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜ AJ Industrs	6	29	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	22¼ Alcoa 1.10	11	23	26½	26¼	26⅜	
17⅛	15 Ala Gas 1.18	6	1	16	16	16	
109	98½ AlaP pf9.28		250	104⅝	104½	104½	
37⅞	24⅜ Alaska Intrs	24	454	35¼	34	32¾	— 2
29½	6¾ AlberioC .35	8	46	10½	10¼	10⅜	
17⅜	10½ Albertsn .50	11	26	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
37⅞	27⅞ AlcanAlu 1	18	956	37½	35¾	36⅛	— 1
10⅞	7¼ WicoStd .36	6	117	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
42½	29¼ AlconLb .16	46	43	35	35	35	— ⅛
9¼	3½ Alexdrs .10e	38	43	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	23½ AlfisnM 2.98e	9	30	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	6⅜ AllAlte .24	10	93	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
14½	8⅜ AllegCp .28e	13	54	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	19⅜ AlleLud 1.20	7	61	29⅜	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	35½ AlleLud pf 3		7	39¾	39¾	39½	+ ⅛
24½	18 AlliPw 1.44	8	97	21	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
19¾	9½ AllenGp .45f	9	39	11½	10⅞	11	
41⅜	28⅛ AlldCh 1.32	14	958	42¼	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	27½ AlldMnt .48	23	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
22	14⅜ AlldPd .68	6	15	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
39⅜	22½ AlldSlr 1.40	7	477	29⅜	27¾	27½	— 1½
6⅛	3 Alld Supmkt	12	32	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13⅜	8 AllisChl .21e	12	249	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
15½	8 AlltAut .53	7	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
17¼	11¼ AlphaPI .60	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
75½	47⅜ Alcoa 1.94	14	416	75⅝	75½	75½	+ ⅛
28⅝	22¼ AmalSg 1.60	7	2	23¾	23½	23½	
14⅝	8⅜ AMBAC .80	9	96	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4 AmBdg .15e	9	20	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
26¼	18⅛ Amerco 1.20	7	16	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
46	35 Amrc pf2.60		3	38	37½	37½	
50½	29½ A Hess .20b	23	121	43⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅞
312½	67⅛ A Hess pf3.50		49	97⅜	94⅝	95	— 2½
40	15½ AAirFlit .42	23	19	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
25⅜	9¼ Am Airfln		298	13	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
11½	6⅛ A Baker .20	6	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
45⅜	33½ ABrnds 2.38	7	117	37¾	36½	36⅝	— 1
34⅛	21 AmBdcst .64	13	218	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	— 1
47½	9⅜ AmBrkM .28	9	8	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
54¾	22¼ Am Can 2.20	9	104	31⅜	30⅝	31	
26	22½ A Can pf1.75		3	24¾	24½	24¾	
26⅛	15⅞ ACentM 2.32	10	24	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	19¼ A Chain 1.20	8	32	25⅞	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
32½	20¾ A Cyan 1.40	11	317	27¼	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	35⅝ AmDisTI .48	25	27	48	46¾	46¾	— 1⅛
11⅜	5½ AmDualVt			7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
13⅝	11¾ ADul pf1.84			12	12	12	+ ⅛
30⅜	24⅛ A ElPw 1.90	9	250	27⅛	27	27⅜	
⅜	⅛ AmExp ind		96	2⅛	2	2	
10⅜	1⅞ AmExp pf		2860	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
23⅜	15 AmFin 1.10	9	14	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
22½	16 AmF pf1.50		20	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
23⅞	24⅛ AGeBd 1.98e		51	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
22⅞	17 AGnCv 1.42e		19	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	13½ A Grins .60	7	170	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛ A Grtn pf1.80		7	22	28¼	27⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅛ A Hoist .60b	8	66	15⅜	14⅞	15	— ⅛
48¾	40 A Home .64	35	793	42½	41½	42¼	— 1
52¾	36¼ AmHosp .42	12	114	44⅞	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
12½	8¼ AmInvos .50	7	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	
37¾	6⅜ A Medicl .12	7	329	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
12¼	4 A Medicorp	6	205	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
43⅜	29 A MtlCl 1.50	13	214	43¾	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
105	86 A Cllx pf5.25		21	100	104¼	105	
9⅜	6¾ Am Motors	5	453	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
47	30¼ ANatGs 2.40	8	106	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
18⅜	7⅜ AmSeet .36p	85	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
28⅞	14¾ AmShip .68	9	13	21½	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
23¼	17¼ ASmitR 1.20	9	248	23½	22⅝	23⅛	
16¼	10½ AmStand .50	9	131	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
63	34½ A Std pf4.75		11	62	61	61	— ⅛
15	10 AmSterl .28	18	107	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜ AT&T wi		572	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
55	45¾ AmT&T 2.80	10	949	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
62⅞	54⅜ AmT&T pf 4		78	59⅜	59	59	
53½	48¼ ATT pfA3.64		79	51	50⅜	51	
13½	9⅞ AWatWk .64	7	7	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	14½ AW prf 1.25		290	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
21½	17 AW4.1pf 1.43		2220	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
17¼	12⅝ Ameron .65	5	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
12	4⅜ AmesD .10h	4	19	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	11¾ Amefek .70	10	34	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
57½	21¾ AMF In 1.08	10	307	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	13⅜ Amfac .44	8	90	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
52	38 AMP .07h	47	361	51¾	50½	51	— 1
9	6⅞ AmpPgh .36	7	10	8½	8½	8½	
6⅞	3¼ Ampex Corp	13	387	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
14½	4½ Amrep Corp	6	167	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30	22½ Amstar 1.70	7	13	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
43¼	35 Amst pf2.65		1	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
44¾	35¾ Amsted 2.60	7	445	42⅞	39⅞	42½	+ 2⅜
6⅝	4½ Amtel .20	13	37	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅜	17⅜ Anacon .50	9	367	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	17¼ AnchrH 1.08	6	87	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	14⅜ And Clay .80	7	31	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	7½ Angelica .10	15	31	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅞ AnsulCo .50f	9	16	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
18	12 Apache .36b	8	87	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
26¾	12⅛ ApcoO .89f		8	17	18⅛	17⅝	— 1⅛
7⅛	3¾ Apco .12p		115	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
21⅛	7¼ ApcoCorp		5	32	10¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
20	12¾ APL pfC1.06		1	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4 Applid Mag	13	58	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
155⅛	113 ARA Sv 1.32	26	53	132	130	130½	— 1¼
14⅝	5⅞ ArcaiN .14	47	36	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
48	21¾ ArchDan .50	19	40	45	44¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	3⅛ Arctic Entr	24	29	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10 Aristar .72	6	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼ ArixPS 1.16	8	31	21½	21⅛	21¼	
32	9¼ ArkR .60	8	11	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅝ Arlen RltyD	10	67	5	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅜ Armada Cp		11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25⅛	18½ ArmcoS 1.20	7	723	23⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
31½	27½ Arm pf 2.10			29	29	2	— ⅛
65	54 Armr pf4.75		2180	58	57	57	— 2
34¼	21¼ ArmstCk .84	15	70	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅜
38	25¼ Arm Ru 1.60	5	26	28	28	28	— ⅛
21⅜	13¾ AroCp .90b	7	72	28¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	13½ ArvinInd .52	11	47	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
48¾	40 A Home .64	35	793	42½	41½	42¼	— 1
52¾	36¼ AmHosp .42	12	114	44⅞	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
12½	8¼ AmInvos .50	7	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	
37¾	6⅜ A Medicl .12	7	329	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
12¼	4 A Medicorp	6	205	6¾	6½	6⅝	
43⅜	29 A MtlCl 1.50	13	214	43¾	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
105	86 A Cllx pf5.25		21	100	104¼	105	
9⅜	6¾ Am Motors	5	453	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
47	30¼ ANatGs 2.40	8	106	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
18⅜	7⅜ AmSeet .36p	85	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
28⅞	14¾ AmShip .68	9	13	21½	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
23¼	17¼ ASmitR 1.20	9	248	23½	22⅝	23⅛	
16¼	10½ AmStand .50	9	131	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
63	34½ A Std pf4.75		11	62	61	61	— ⅛
15	10 AmSterl .28	18	107	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜ AT&T wi		572	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
55	45¾ AmT&T 2.80	10	949	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
62⅞	54⅜ AmT&T pf 4		78	59⅜	59	59	
53½	48¼ ATT pfA3.64		79	51	50⅜	51	
13½	9⅞ AWatWk .64	7	7	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	14½ AW prf 1.25		290	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
21½	17 AW4.1pf 1.43		2220	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
17¼	12⅝ Ameron .65	5	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
12	4⅜ AmesD .10h	4	19	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	11¾ Amefek .70	10	34	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
57½	21¾ AMF In 1.08	10	307	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	13⅜ Amfac .44	8	90	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
52	38 AMP .07h	47	361	51¾	50½	51	— 1
9	6⅞ AmpPgh .36	7	10	8½	8½	8½	
6⅞	3¼ Ampex Corp	13	387	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
14½	4½ Amrep Corp	6	167	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30	22½ Amstar 1.70	7	13	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
43¼	35 Amst pf2.65		1	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
44¾	35¾ Amsted 2.60	7	445	42⅞	39⅞	42½	+ 2⅜
6⅝	4½ Amtel .20	13	37	6¾	6½	6⅝	
24⅜	17⅜ Anacon .50	9	367	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	17¼ AnchrH 1.08	6	87	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	14⅜ And Clay .80	7	31	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	7½ Angelica .10	15	31	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅞ AnsulCo .50f	9	16	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
18	12 Apache .36b	8	87	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
26¾	12⅛ ApcoO .89f		8	17	18⅛	17⅝	— 1⅛
7⅛	3¾ Apco .12p		115	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
21⅛	7¼ ApcoCorp		5	32	10¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
20	12¾ APL pfC1.06		1	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4 Applid Mag	13	58	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
155⅛	113 ARA Sv 1.32	26	53	132	130	130½	— 1¼
14⅝	5⅞ ArcaiN .14	47	36	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
48	21¾ ArchDan .50	19	40	45	44¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	3⅛ Arctic Entr	24	29	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10 Aristar .72	6	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼ ArixPS 1.16	8	31	21½	21⅛	21¼	
32	9¼ ArkR .60	8	11	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅝ Arlen RltyD	10	67	5	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅜ Armada Cp		11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25⅛	18½ ArmcoS 1.20	7	723	23⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
31½	27½ Arm pf 2.10			29	29	2	— ⅛
65	54 Armr pf4.75		2180	58	57	57	— 2
34¼	21¼ ArmstCk .84	15	70	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅜
38	25¼ Arm Ru 1.60	5	26	28	28	28	— ⅛
21⅜	13¾ AroCp .90b	7	72	28¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	13½ ArvinInd .52	11	47	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
48¾	40 A Home .64	35	793	42½	41½	42¼	— 1
52¾	36¼ AmHosp .42	12	114	44⅞	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
12½	8¼ AmInvos .50	7	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	
37¾	6⅜ A Medicl .12	7	329	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
12¼	4 A Medicorp	6	205	6¾	6½	6⅝	
43⅜	29 A MtlCl 1.50	13	214	43¾	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
105	86 A Cllx pf5.25		21	100	104¼	105	
9⅜	6¾ Am Motors	5	453	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
47	30¼ ANatGs 2.40	8	106	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
18⅜	7⅜ AmSeet .36p	85	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
28⅞	14¾ AmShip .68	9	13	21½	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
23¼	17¼ ASmitR 1.20	9	248	23½	22⅝	23⅛	
16¼	10½ AmStand .50	9	131	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
63	34½ A Std pf4.75		11	62	61	61	— ⅛
15	10 AmSterl .28	18	107	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜ AT&T wi		572	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
55	45¾ AmT&T 2.80	10	949	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
62⅞	54⅜ AmT&T pf 4		78	59⅜	59	59	
53½	48¼ ATT pfA3.64		79	51	50⅜	51	
13½	9⅞ AWatWk .64	7	7	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	14½ AW prf 1.25		290	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
21½	17 AW4.1pf 1.43		2220	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
17¼	12⅝ Ameron .65	5	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
12	4⅜ AmesD .10h	4	19	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	11¾ Amefek .70	10	34	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
57½	21¾ AMF In 1.08	10	307	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	13⅜ Amfac .44	8	90	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
52	38 AMP .07h	47	361	51¾	50½	51	— 1
9	6⅞ AmpPgh .36	7	10	8½	8½	8½	
6⅞	3¼ Ampex Corp	13	387	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
14½	4½ Amrep Corp	6	167	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30	22½ Amstar 1.70	7	13	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
43¼	35 Amst pf2.65		1	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
44¾	35¾ Amsted 2.60	7	445	42⅞	39⅞	42½	+ 2⅜
6⅝	4½ Amtel .20	13	37	6¾	6½	6⅝	
24⅜	17⅜ Anacon .50	9	367	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	17¼ AnchrH 1.08	6	87	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	14⅜ And Clay .80	7	31	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	7½ Angelica .10	15	31	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅞ AnsulCo .50f	9	16	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
18	12 Apache .36b	8	87	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
26¾	12⅛ ApcoO .89f		8	17	18⅛	17⅝	— 1⅛
7⅛	3¾ Apco .12p		115	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
21⅛	7¼ ApcoCorp		5	32	10¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
20	12¾ APL pfC1.06		1	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4 Applid Mag	13	58	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
155⅛	113 ARA Sv 1.32	26	53	132	130	130½	— 1¼
14⅝	5⅞ ArcaiN .14	47	36	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
48	21¾ ArchDan .50	19	40	45	44¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	3⅛ Arctic Entr	24	29	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10 Aristar .72	6	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼ ArixPS 1.16	8	31	21½	21⅛	21¼	
32	9¼ ArkR .60	8	11	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅝ Arlen RltyD	10	67	5	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅜ Armada Cp		11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25⅛	18½ ArmcoS 1.20	7	723	23⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
31½	27½ Arm pf 2.10			29	29	2	— ⅛
65	54 Armr pf4.75		2180	58	57	57	— 2
34¼	21¼ ArmstCk .84	15	70	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅜
38	25¼ Arm Ru 1.60	5	26	28	28	28	— ⅛
21⅜	13¾ AroCp .90b	7	72	28¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	13½ ArvinInd .52	11	47	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
13⅜	9 DiGiorg .66	7	44	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
21	15½ DiGior pf.88		3	18	18	18	— ⅛
107	77¼ Digital Equip	45	166	130½	96¾	98⅝	— 1⅜
18½	6⅜ Dillingm .40	13	26	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
28¼	21½ Dillingm pf 2		1	25¼	25¼	25½	— 1
39⅜	25¼ DiltonCo 1b	16	2	33¼	33¼	33½	— ⅛
122⅝	76⅛ DisneyW .12	48	280	78¼	77¼	77⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	10½ Disclon .12	13	360	20⅜	19	20⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	37¼ DistSeag .70	22	2	46	46	46	
3⅜	1⅝ Divcrsfd In		53	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅜ DivMt 2.88e	8	129	24⅛	23¾	24	— ⅛
30	20¼ DrPepor .24	52	217	24¾	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
103½	68 DomeM 1a	18	20	84	82½	84	+ ⅛
9⅝	7 DomF 1.01e		44	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6¼ DomLtsI .12	12	9	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	17¾ Donnlley .48	18	174	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
26½	11 Doric Cp .32	6	22	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
16½	8 Dorr Oliver	10	13	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5 Dorsey .10	9	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
36½	31¼ Dover 1.84	13	19	48¾	47½	48¼	— ⅜
62⅝	46½ DowChem 1	24	448	62⅛	61½	61½	— 1
6⅛	4⅝ DPF Inc		28	5½	5⅜	5¾	
35⅜	25 Dravo 1.50	10	15	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	33⅜ Dressln 1.40	16	145	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	27 Dresr pf 2.20		6	46	46	46	+ ⅛
46½	32½ Dresr pf3 2		8	46	45⅝	46	— ⅛
24	18 DrexB 1.92e		21	20⅜	20½	20¼	
16⅜	7½ DrevfusCp 1	7	28	16½	15⅞	16	
22⅞	18⅛ Duk Pw 1.40	11	74	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
113⅜	103 Duke pf8.70		260	108	108	108	
109	100 Duke pf8.16		2100	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
105¾	95½ Duke pf7.50		2100	100	100	100	
99⅜	84 Duke pf6.75		4	93	88¼	90¼	+ 2¾
41½	32¾ DunBrad .84	29	53	41½	41	41½	+ ½
14½	4⅜ Duplan Cp	29	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
195	153¾ duPont 5.45e	18	1017	194	189¾	193½	— 5½
20⅜	64 duPnt pf4.50		2	68¾	68	68	— ⅜
55½	50 duPnt pf3.50		1	53½	53½	53½	— 1
24¼	21⅛ DuqLt 1.72	10	46	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
29	25 DuqLt 4pf 2		220	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
27	13¾ Dymetn .28	12	28

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8	[illegible] .21e	22	72	22	21⅝	22	
45⅝	Rubbermd .56		18	46	44	46	+ 1⅛
2⅝	Ryder .40		102	8	7½	8	+ ¼
10⅛	RyanTec .70	4	88	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
31	RyrdSys .28	21	119	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
	S						
3⅝	Safeard Ind	8	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	Safewy 1.80	10	179	39⅝	38⅝	[illegible]	
29⅝	StJoeM 1.50	10	84	34	32⅞	[illegible]	— 1
14⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	8	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
30⅝	StLSF 2.30	6	34	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	StPauls .90a		29	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	StRegP 1.60	19	267	50	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	SalantCp .24	5	43	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
16	SanDGs 1.20	8	45	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	Sandrs Asso	14	49	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
9⅝	Sangamo .40	8	45	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
14	SJuan 2.19t	14	11	17½	17	17½	+ ½
22½	SFe In 1.80a	7	280	27⅝	26½	27	+ ⅜
6⅝	SFeInd pf.50		9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
47½	SanFInt .05e	35	219	79⅝	78½	79	+ 1
36⅝	SanFeInt wi		2	40	40	40	+ ⅝
5	SarWeSc .30	12	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	SaotRl 1.50e	18	34	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
19⅝	SavanE 1.12	10	12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
5	SavA Stp .24	8	101	6⅞	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	SavODr .13e	13	34	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
6⅛	SavinB Mch	21	21	7⅞	6⅞	7	
4½	Saxon Ind	6	2467	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	SCA Svc	12	78	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
5¼	Schaefer Cp		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
69⅝	ScherPlg .42	43	324	76⅝	76¼	76⅝	— ⅝
53	SchlitzBr .64	33	307	59⅝	58¼	58⅝	— 1⅛
82½	Schlmbg .60	55	382	122¼	120½	120½	— 1⅛
10⅝	SCM Cp .40	7	147	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5	SCOAInd .60	13	27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	ScotLFd .80	6	20	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	ScotPaBk 1a	13	170	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
8	ScottFor .60	7	30	10	9⅝	10	
11⅛	ScottPap .56	12	308	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	ScovilMf .80	7	36	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
41	Scovil pf2.50		5	53	51¾	53	+ 1
6⅛	ScudDuoVt		17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	Scud pf.31k		4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
21⅝	SeaCL 2.20b	5	114	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
4	SbdWA .35t	6	101	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	Seagrve .24e	6	12	10⅛	9⅝	10	
16⅛	SealPw .72b	8	49	18⅞	18	18	— 1
27½	SearleG .46	29	219	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅝
97⅝	SearsR 1.40	23	146	99	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	Seatrain Lin.		41	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
35⅝	Sedcolnc .08	37	308	49⅝	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
12⅝	Servmt .56a	8	13	17⅝	17	17	— ¾
7½	Shakspre .28	9	17	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ¼
9⅝	Shapell .10	7	36	14⅝	14	14	— ½
48⅝	ShellOil 2.40	11	485	58⅝	55⅝	56	+ ⅜
26½	ShellT 1.93e	8	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	ShellrGl .56	6	42	11	10½	10½	— ⅝
15⅝	ShlGl pf1.40		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
17⅝	ShlGl pf1.35		1	19	19	19	— ⅛
32	Sherw Wm 2	9	17	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	
67½	Shr W pf4.40		z80	67	67	67	+ 1
5⅝	SiegalH .20e	8	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11½	SierraPc .36	8	46	13⅝	12½	12½	— ½
15⅝	Signal .40b	11	380	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
36	Signal pf2.20		13	55¼	53⅝	53⅝	— 2¾
15⅝	Signal pf 1		16	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
43⅝	Simpde .86a	18	116	51½	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅝
2⅝	Simm Prec.	11	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	Simmons .86	9	80	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	SimPat .33a	38	1001	47	44⅝	45⅝	— 1⅛
44½	Singer 2.40	10	141	56⅛	55⅛	56	+ 1
58⅝	Singr pf3.50		9	72⅛	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
16⅛	SkaggCo .40	16	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
52	Skelly Oil 1	19	22	64⅝	62¾	64⅛	+ 1¾
18	SkilCp .90a	8	141	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
13½	Skyline .24	12	84	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅝
12¼	SlaterW .40	15	9	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
14⅝	SmithAO .28	6	14	18	17⅝	17⅝	
15	SmithInr .22	20	169	22⅝	21	21	— 1
46⅝	SmithKline 2	15	185	54¼	51⅝	53⅝	+ 2¼
15	SmithTr .40	9	34	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅝
17⅝	Smucker .30	10	13	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
12	SolaBas .56	9	17	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
4½	Sonesta		4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
57¼ 38¾	SonyCp .05e	39	273	46⅝	45⅛	45¼	— 1
	Sony fn.05e		9	41	40⅝	40⅝	
33 25½	SoclLin 1.62e	4	6	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
10 6½	SOS Con .27	7	28	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
25 16½	SCarEG 1.43	10	70	20	19½	20	
20 8⅝	Southdwn In	5	8	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
35¼ 21½	Sodw pf1.30		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
38⅞ 32¾	SoestBk .76	17	34	36¾	35	36¼	— ¼
17½ 14⅝	SoestPS 1.28	11	4	15¼	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
28⅞ 20⅝	SoCalE 1.56	9	125	23¾	23⅛	23½	
20⅛ 16⅛	SouthCo 1.34	9	568	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
40⅛ 32¼	SouIGE 2.08	8	12	35⅛	35	35	— ⅜
46⅝ 42⅛	SoNRes 1.50	11	124	56⅛	55⅛	55⅝	
45 36⅝	SoNETl 2.84	9	11	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	— ⅜
44⅝ 28	SouPac 2.16	9	205	33⅛	32⅜	33⅜	+ ½
30¼ 29⅜	SouRy 1.72	8	105	35⅝	35	35½	+ ¼
7⅛ 6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
33⅝ 24	SouUGs 1.50	8	6	29½	29	29½	
32¼ 14½	Soumld .34b	14	143	20⅛	19½	20	— ⅛
11⅞ 7⅝	SwstFor .20	5	221	12⅜	11¼	11½	— ¼
24 19	SwtFl pf1.50		36	24½	23½	23⅞	— ¼
14⅝ 10½	SwstPSv .82	11	1492	11½	11	11⅜	— ¼
8⅝ 5⅝	Sparton .20a	6	9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
30½ 14⅝	SperryHut 1	4	51	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
51⅜ 35	Sperry H pf 3		2	39	39	39	+ ¼
53⅝ 35⅝	SperryR .66	18	576	52½	51⅜	52⅝	+ ¾
29¼ 17	Sprague El	17	379	27⅞	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
15⅝ 11¾	SpringM .60	7	12	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
38 23	SquareD 1a	22	72	32⅞	32⅜	32½	
114½ 88	Squibb 1.56	26	188	90⅛	89⅜	90⅛	
31½ 23⅛	StaleyM 1.40	9	7	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ½
25¼ 22	StProSec .48e		107	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
55⅝ 46½	StBrand 1.73	15	108	52⅛	52⅛	52½	
55 51	StdBr pf3.50		z20	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
56⅛ 34	StdPetrol .25	44	16	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— 1⅜
90 59⅝	StdOilCal 3	9	294	68⅜	68	68	— ⅜
36 34½	StdOilCal wi		21	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
91⅜ 76½	StOilInd 2.48	14	234	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝	
144⅛ 84⅞	StOilOh 2.72	31	193	138	136⅛	137⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛ 6⅞	StPress .20e	8	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—
11⅝ 9⅜	StPrudnt .44	10	23	10⅛	10	10⅛	—
20⅛ 13	Standex .40	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
44⅝ 38	StanWks .96	13	14	39⅝	38½	39½	+ ¾
16⅝ 8⅝	Stanray .60	8	32	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
25 16¼	Starrett 1	9	25	24½	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
28 19⅝	StatMI 2.44e	8	19	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
14 11⅞	StatMS .56e		64	13½	13¼	13⅜	
49⅝ 40	StaufCh 1.90	11	142	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	+ 1⅞
49 39⅝	Stau pf1.80a		3	49	49	49	+ 2
10⅝ 7⅝	Sterchi .40b	6	9	8	8	8	— ¼
37⅝ 31⅝	SterDrug .60	26	377	33⅛	32¼	32⅝	— ½
35⅜ 24⅛	StevensJP 2	6	348	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
35⅞ 26¼	StewWa 1.85	9	12	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
21¾ 14⅝	StokeVanC 1	7	28	17¾	17	17	— ½
14⅛ 12½	StokVC pf 1		z110	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
47 32¼	StoneWeb 2e	10	72	46⅞	45⅝	46½	+ 1⅞
13⅝ 8⅝	StoneCon .30	9	23	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
44 15⅝	StorerBg 1b	8	21	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ¼
13⅝ 7⅝	StridRite .65	5	123	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅜
55 32½	StuWar 1.32	5	12	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼
88 66	StuWr pfBS		1	72½	72½	72½	+ 1
41⅝ 26⅛	StW pfA1.40		4	35	35	35	+ 1
17⅝ 2⅝	SubrvSh .10p	6	41	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
33 15⅜	SubnPro .80	11	20	24½	24	24¼	— ⅜
10½ 6⅝	SuCrest		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
25½ 14⅝	Sun Chm .40	8	28	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
56⅝ 42¼	SunOil .98r	12	71	55¾	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
48⅝ 38¼	Sun O pf2.25		103	47¾	46¼	47¼	+ ¾
34⅝ 20⅛	Sunbeam .50	13	109	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝ 15⅞	Sundstrd .80	18	188	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
50½ 40¼	Sunds pf3.50		1	47	47	47	+ ½
16⅛ 9⅝	SunshM .10e	136	22	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
24⅝ 13⅝	SupValu .76	8	16	19	18⅝	18¾	
353 201	Supr Oil 1.40	82	24	276	269	269	— ¾
14⅛ 5⅝	SupmkG .20	10	137	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
19 13½	Sutro 1.62e	9	16	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
12⅝ 7½	Swank .68a	9	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37⅝ 28⅛	Sybron .72	19	142	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ½
62 40½	Sybrn pf2.40		5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ 1
15⅝ 7⅝	Systron Don	10	50	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
	T						
58⅜ 32	Taft Brd .68	13	8	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
20 9½	Talcott .27p		4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
11⅞ 5	Talley .48e	6	171	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ¼
15⅞ 9⅜	Talley pfB 1		22	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
22⅜ 18⅛	TampaE .88	10	49	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
45⅜ 15⅞	Tandy Corp	14	122	26	25⅛	25¼	

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33 9½	Tappan .40	6	33	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
29¼ 9⅝	Technicon	26	20	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅝
53⅝ 29⅝	Tektronx .20	24	30	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
19¾ 4⅛	Telecor .24e	7	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—
28½ 11⅛	Teledyn .59t	7	187	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
78 64½	Teledyn pf 6		2	71¾	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
9 2⅛	Telex Cp		149	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝ 19⅝	Tenneco 1.36	9	230	25¼	25	25	
8⅝ 3⅜	Tenneco wt A		194	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
112¼ 75¾	Tenne pf5.50		15	93⅛	92⅞	93	+ ½
43⅝ 24	Tesoro Pet	10	123	35½	34¼	34½	— 1¼
43⅛ 28¼	Texaco 1.72	9	1185	34¼	32¼	34⅛	+ 1⅛
61¼ 38⅛	TexETr 1.58	14	316	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅜
40 22½	TexGsT 1.64	8	31	29¼	28½	28⅞	— ⅜
28½ 17⅞	Texasglf .60	20	474	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
27½ 16⅛	Texasind 1b	8	82	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
130⅞ 83	TexInst .68	43	241	129¼	125⅛	125½	— 2½
39 13¼	TexOllG .31	29	170	25⅜	24¼	24¼	— 1⅜
24 16⅜	TexPLd .54e	16	5	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
34½ 27	TexUt 1.04	14	178	30⅞	29⅞	30	— ⅛
31⅛ 11¼	Texfi Ind	4	107	14	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
34⅝ 16½	Textron 1	10	113	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	
34¼ 19⅝	Textr pf1.40		5	26	26	26	— ¼
22 8⅝	Thiokol .50	7	37	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
112¾ 79⅝	ThmBet 1.28	34	3	113¼	112¾	113¼	+ 1
55⅝ 54½	ThmBet wi		1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ 1
21⅞ 9¼	Thomln .40b	9	38	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ 1¼
24⅜ 12⅝	ThomaJW 1	6	44	13¾	13	13¼	
12 6⅝	ThriftyD .37	8	60	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28¼ 18½	TI Corp 1.40	7	36	23¼	23	23½	
38¼ 23	TidwatM .52	15	24	34½	34	34½	— ⅜
63¾ 29½	Time In 1.90	9	62	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	— ½
25⅞ 16½	TimeMir .32	13	132	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	
42⅝ 31⅝	Timkn 1.80a	8	108	39⅞	37⅝	39⅞	+ 2¼
25 15½	TishRlt .40b	148	31	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅝ 12	TodShp .20p	495	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
30⅝ 25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	18	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
23⅝ 14⅝	TonkaCp .40	11	82	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
46 17⅝	ToolRh 1.14t	15	289	30½	28⅝	29¼	— 1⅜
17¼ 7	ToolRol .40b	10	7	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
69½ 36¾	TraneCo .96	13	5	49	48¾	49	— ⅛
43 26	TranUn 1.44	14	66	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
42⅞ 18	Trans W Air	6	482	24⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ¾
29¼ 19⅝	ZWA pf 2		10	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
15¼ 6¾	TranWd Fin	5	8	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
17½ 10⅜	Transam .59	10	251	13¼	12⅞	13	— ¼
23¼ 18⅛	Tralnc 1.34e		36	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	
15 8⅛	Transcn .43	9	11	11⅜	11½	11⅛	
40¼ 26½	Travelers 1	10	326	36⅝	35⅝	36	— ⅛
50¾ 36⅜	Travelr pf 2		28	46½	45	46¼	+ 2¼
14⅝ 4⅛	TrvLdg .25e	14	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34¼ 25½	TriCon 2.81e		60	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜ 31⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
37 26½	Tri SM 2.81e	10	15	32	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛ 11½	Triangin .80	9	30	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
21 12	TrianqP .30	5	35	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
25⅜ 16	Trinity .60	10	39	23⅝	22¾	22¾	
57⅞ 16	Tropicana	31	203	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ¾
34⅞ 20¼	TRW In 1.04	10	126	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
82½ 56½	TRW pf4.50		5	65½	65	65½	+ 1
89⅛ 60¼	TRW pf4.40		4	74⅛	73¾	73¾	
15¾ 11⅝	TucsonG .84	9	81	14	13½	13⅝	— ¼
12⅝ 6½	TwenCe .10e	8	104	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
25¼ 11⅛	TylerCp .20	6	27	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
	U						
34½ 15⅝	UAL Inc	15	422	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
33½ 16	UAL pf.40		1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— 1⅝
22¾ 15⅝	UARCO 1.1	8	5	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
19⅝ 15½	UGI Co 1.32	9	26	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝ 11⅝	UMC Ind .84	7	303	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅞
11¼ 8½	Unarco .40b	7	16	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
60½ 35⅝	U Camp 1.40	18	260	59⅞	59¼	59¼	+ ¾
51¾ 33⅛	UnCarb 2.10	9	433	41⅝	40½	40¾	— ¾
41⅞ 17½	UnCom 1.33	5	82	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
10⅝ 4⅝	Union Corp	12	32	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
18⅝ 15½	Un Elec 1.28	12	85	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
106 95	UnEl 7lpf 8		1	100	100	100	+ 1
87 77½	Un El pf6.40		z100	81	81	81	+ 1
62½ 55½	Un El pf4.50		z180	58	57½	57½	— 1½
49 42⅝	Un El pf3.50		z30	45¼	45¼	45¼	
27⅜ 3½	Un Fidelity	3	51	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ¼
44⅝ 32⅝	UnOCal 1.70	10	321	44⅞	43⅞	44	— ½
58⅝ 45⅛	UOCa pf2.50		79	58¼	57¼	57½	— 1
70½ 51½	UPacCp 2.40	13	102	69½	68⅝	69½	+ ½
13¼ 9½	UnPac pf.47		2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
40 23	Unionam .84	10	78	28⅝	28⅛	28½	
16 10½	Unlroyal .70	7	152	12⅞	12	12⅛	+ ⅛

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106½ 96¾	Unlryal pf 8		z170	101½	100½	100¾	— ¾
7⅝ 1⅛	Unishops		40	2	1⅞	2	
46¼ 28⅝	Unit Air 1.80	6	252	32⅝	30⅝	31⅛	— 1
12⅝ 6	Unit Brands	9	101	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ¼
15½ 12¼	UBrd pf1.20		20	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ½
10 7¾	UnitCp .73e		69	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15 6⅝	UnitFin Cal	5	58	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	— ⅝
31 19½	UnitGas .92	8	2	23¼	23	23	— ¾
34½ 28⅝	Ulllum 2.24	8	16	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝ 5	Unitlnd .34	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
32⅞ 16½	UnitInn .10	10	48	11⅜	11¼	11⅛	— ¼
28⅝ 16⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	14	19	18¾	18¾	
23¼ 17½	UnMM 1.30	6	267	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
13⅞ 6	Un Nuclr		99	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
3¼ 1⅛	UnitPk Min		67	3⅜	3	3⅛	
27¾ 12½	UnRefng .32	7	27	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅝
46¼ 36⅝	USFidG 2.40	10	82	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ½
39⅞ 25	USFor 6.07e		17	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞ 16¼	US Frgt 1.40	9	112	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
27¼ 20⅛	USGyps 1.60	7	100	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
30⅝ 22⅝	USGy pf1.80		14	25	25	25	— 1
25¼ 7½	USHome .16	5	83	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
21⅞ 10⅝	US Ind .65	5	3334	14	13¼	14	+ ⅝
35½ 15½	USLeasg .24	21	11	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ½
16⅛ 12⅝	US Rlty 1.36	15	7	14¼	14	14¼	
23¼ 12¼	US Shoe .95	7	58	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
35 26¾	USSteel 1.60	8	644	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
20 11⅝	USTobac .76	12	18	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
23⅝ 16⅞	UnITel 1.04	12	84	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
7⅝ 3⅝	UnITel wi		34	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
30 22½	UnTl 2pf1.50		1	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
13⅝ 6⅛	Unitrode Cp	15	137	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
35 26¾	UnLeaf 1.76	7	5	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
25½ 16⅛	UnlvOil .12a	13	134	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
104⅝ 72¼	Upjohn .88	42	367	89	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅝
16½ 10	UrisBld .20p		20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
38⅝ 21¾	USLIFE .28	18	217	37½	36⅝	37⅛	+ 1⅛
14½ 10⅞	USLInc .61e		13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
23¼ 15	USM stp .60	6	33	21½	21¼	21⅛	
33⅝ 26¼	USM pf2.10		3	29	29	29	+ ½
57 39⅞	Utah In .44a	32	449	55½	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
33½ 34	UtahPL 2.32	8	49	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	
31⅞ 23	UV Ind 1a	6	56	30	29	29⅝	— ½
24⅝ 20¼	UV In pf1.26		6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
	V						
19½ 9⅝	Varian .05e	18	159	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ½
20¼ 9	VCA Cp .44	8	30	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
34⅝ 23½	Veeder 1.60	7	7	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
15 7⅝	VendoCo .40	10	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
17 7	Venice .20b	9	100	15	14⅛	14⅞	+ 1⅛
15¾ 14	VestSec .94e		22	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞ 17	Vetco Offsh	42	166	32	31¼	31¼	— ½
34¼ 20	VF Corp .64	12	16	24½	23¾	23¾	— 1⅛
20 7⅝	Viacom Inf	13	9	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
18¾ 9½	VictCmp .50	13	x42	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
23⅝ 17	VaEPw 1.18	8	225	18¼	18¼	18½	— ⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
114½ 105	VaEP pf8.84		z60	111½	110½	111½	+ 2½
105½ 95	VaEP pf7.72		z100	100	100	100	+ 1
104⅝ 96	V 72 pf7.72		z60	100	100	100	
73½ 64	VaE&P pf 5		z12	69	67⅛	69	+ 1⅛
19½ 7⅛	Vornado .97t	4	168	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
22½ 15⅝	VSI Corp .52	8	6	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
28½ 22⅛	VulMat 1.40	8	5	27¼	27	27¼	— ¼
17¼ 10	VWR Un .64	7	28	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
	W						
46⅞ 29¼	Wachova .76	17	4	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
96⅝ 63⅝	Wach pf2.20		1	83	83	83	+ ½
33⅝ 21⅝	WacRI 2.44e	10	36	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	— ⅜
22⅝ 15⅝	Walgreen 1	8	38	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
56⅝ 49⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	15	8	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ¼
25⅝ 14⅝	Wall Bus .45	14	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
18⅝ 11⅝	WallMur .60	4	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32 25	WalM pf1.70		1	26	26	26	
34⅞ 14⅝	WalMar .05e	28	5	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
33⅞ 12	Wang Labs	34	237	29	28	28⅝	— ¼
12 4⅝	Ward Foods		15	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
20⅝ 12	Warnaco .80	5	37	14	13⅝	13¾	
37 28	Wrnc pf1.50		2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
16 10	WrnerCo .50	8	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
39⅞ 10⅝	WrnCom .40	6	218	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
133⅝ 50	WrnC pf4.25		5	61¼	60⅛	61¼	+ ⅛
78 22	WrnC pf1.25		4	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
54⅞ 40½	WarnL .72a	24	1070	41¾	40½	40¾	— 1¼
43¼ 22	Warn S 1.20	14	28	38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅜
27⅞ 23⅜	WashGs 1.88	6	13	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
19¼ 14⅝	WashStl .88	6	6	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝ 18⅝	WasWP 1.44	9	23	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜ 16⅛	Watkin Jhns	17	92	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	+ ¼
11⅞ 6⅝	WayGos .60	8	6	7	6⅞	7	+ 1¼
23½ 17⅜	WayG pf1.60		2	18	18	18	
6⅛ 3½	Wean Unit		19	6	6	6	
11⅛ 7	Weathrd .40	6	16	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¼ 4½	Webb Del E	5	23	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅝ 8⅛	WeilMcL .54	5	34	11⅝	10⅞	11	+ ¼
21⅞ 12⅝	WeisMkt .50	9	16	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
2⅝ 1¼	Welbilt Corp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29½ 19⅝	WellFgo .96	10	261	24½	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞ 18⅝	WllFM 2.12e	10	61	22½	21⅞	22¼	
21⅝ 9⅝	WellsRG .60	6	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
18¼ 10½	WescoF .23r	6	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
25⅝ 16½	WestctTr .71	7	34	17	17	17	
63½ 58	WtPP pf4.50		z60	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	
30⅝ 19	WtPtPep 2a	7	39	26¼	26	26	— ¼
14⅞ 6⅛	WnAirL .15r	10	267	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	—
37⅞ 25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	10	116	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+ ½
14½ 6¼	Wn Pac Ind	12	125	11⅛	10¾	11	— ¾
49½ 15⅝	WUnlon 1.40	10	306	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—
80 61	Wn Un pf 6		81	67⅛	67½	67½	+ 1
99 49	WnUn pf4.60		5	53	52⅝	53	
110¼ 52	WnUn pf4.90		2	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
47⅜ 31⅝	WestgEl .97	16	288	37⅞	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
35¾ 19⅝	Wstvco 1.10	13	149	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ¼

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
31¾ 21¼	Weybrg 1.28	7	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
75 44¼	Weyern .86a	16	681	75¼	74	74⅛	
23⅝ 9⅝	WhelFry .40	14	60	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
21⅛ 11⅜	WheelPitt St	6	20	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
64⅝ 58	WhelPit pf 6		z210	60	59¼	60	+ 1
53½ 47½	WhelPit pf 5		z10	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ½
37½ 23⅞	Whirlpol .80	14	102	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞ 11⅛	WhitCon .60	6	59	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
41½ 34	WhitC ptC 3		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
16 8⅛	White Motor	10	277	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
7¾ 2⅝	Whittaker	60	939	4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝ 14⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	189	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
8 5⅛	WiebiSt .25b	6	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
47½ 17⅞	WillRoss .48	20	100	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
65¼ 39	Williams Co	14	474	61¼	60	60½	— ⅞
45¼ 19	Wms Co wt		178	42¾	39¾	40½	— 1½
57½ 35¼	Wms C pf.80		9	54	54	54	— 2½
41¾ 29¼	WinnDx 1.36	17	13	37¾	37	37¾	+ ¾
46⅝ 35½	WinnDix B		2	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ¼
27⅛ 4⅝	Winnebago	13	165	5⅛	5	5	
25½ 21⅞	WisEl P 1.72	10	135	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
114 105½	WisE pf8.90		z50	116½	110	110	+ ½
18 16	WiscPS 1.24	9	18	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
24⅛ 16¼	WitcoCh .98	8	119	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
7⅝ 3⅛	WolvW .05p	46	117	4⅞	8¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝ 10⅝	Wometco .48	10	65	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
19⅞ 9⅝	WoodsCp .48	7	27	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
31⅞ 19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	502	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
47½ 32⅝	Wolw pf2.20		3	38½	38	38	— 1
7⅝ 4⅝	World Arwy	17	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
68½ 57⅝	Wrigley 2.40	13	9	64⅛	64	64¼	+ 1¼
17½ 10	Wurlitzr .80	7	14	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
11¾ 4	Wyly Corp		75	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ¼
170 135	XeroxCp .88	39	944	138⅛	134	137⅜	— 2
28½ 15	Xtra 1.37t	7	96	24¼	24	24	
14⅝ 9¼	YngsDr .30e	10	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
43½ 16⅛	ZaleCorp .72	10	83	23⅝	22¼	22⅛	— ½
37⅛ 19¼	Zapata .10e	7	162	29¼	28½	28¾	— ⅛
29⅝ 9	Zayre Corp	5	58	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
56 32½	ZenithR 1.52	12	150	38¼	37½	38	
20⅞ 10¼	Zurn Ind .28	17	59	16⅛	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛

z—sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Eurodollars

Oct. 4, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
...ay Fix ...	10 7/8	11 1/8	+ 1 1/4
... Month ...	11 3/16	11 5/16	+ 1 1/8
...Months ...	10 5/8	10 3/4	+ 5/16
...Months ...	10 3/16	10 5/16	+ 1/16
... Year ...	9 5/8	9 3/4	—

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Oct. 4, 1973

...Indust	383,400	74	+ ⅜
...Nickel	272,300	36⅝	+ ⅝
...xon Ind	264,700	6⅝	+ ⅛
...dNat Mfg	160,800	21⅝	— ⅛
...st Kodak	160,200	125⅝	— 3⅝
...odyear	157,800	22⅝	— ¼
...est PSvc	149,200	11⅝	— ¼
...GIC Inv	148,200	48⅝	+ 2⅝
...ake Cascd	141,100	16⅞	— ⅛
...ngrSt Gas	136,300	9½	— ⅛
...at Genl	123,600	32⅝	— ½
...cDonald	120,900	69	— 2⅝
...prato Inc	118,500	34¼	+ 1⅛
...rNat City	112,000	45⅝	+ ¼
...M	107,100	251½	+ 3

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	19.73	22.04
...dvances	696	945
...eclines	625	597
...nchanged	320	302
...tal issues	1841	1845
...ew 1973 highs	46	86
...ew 1973 lows	6	12

Most Actives—American

...per Oil	113,800	42¾	— 2⅝
...WA wt	93,700	5⅛	— ½
...perscop	87,600	34¼	— 4
...ities Gas	85,400	30	— 4
...ex Noreco	68,700	3½	— ⅛
...stral Oil	63,200	22⅝	+ ⅝
...hitak wt	61,600	1⅛	+ ¼
...n Oil Gas	54,800	6½	+ ⅝
...Tour Bfd	50,500	⅝	— ⅛
...L Chem	43,700	13⅝	+ ¼

...pprox total stock sales 3,785,000
...ock sale year ago 3,314,520

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
...9.50	104.99	106.15	—1.17

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Ind	963.05	969.38	949.30	955.90	— 8.65
Trn	181.79	183.23	179.51	181.70	— 0.85
Util	103.21	104.01	102.38	103.18	— 0.09
Stk	294.50	296.35	290.74	292.38	— 1.99

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
...5 Industrials	122.81	120.39	121.57	—.41
...5 Railroads	37.88	37.21	37.60	—.41
...0 Utilities	54.85	53.67	54.04	—.23
...0 Stocks	109.53	107.30	108.41	—.37

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.73	58.31	58.60	—.19
Industrials	64.31	64.04	64.24	—.20
Transportation	38.92	38.66	38.73	—.21
Utility	38.18	38.00	38.00	—.24
Finance	74.87	74.74	74.77	—.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 3	329,898	590,444	6,021
Oct. 2	348,556	484,280	6,836
Oct. 1	383,779	436,653	3,562
Sept. 28	329,048	434,358	3,137
Sept. 27	276,984	479,906	3,628
Sept. 26	279,393	469,928	2,743

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—46

...naLfeC	Fluor Corp	Molybden pf
...ied Chem	Fluor pfB	Monsanto
...ma	Freept Min	Monsanto pf
...netClx pf	Gard. Denv.	Murphy Oil
...n Smelt	Gerster Ltd	Nalco Chem
...own Co	Ga Pacific	NatCashR
...lders Inv	Getty Oil	N. Semicnd
...ova Wat	GINorNek	NoNatGas
...rp Tech	Heler Int	Petrie Str
...er Tiac	Heller Int pf	Potlatch Cp
...rk Eq	Hercules Inc	Reynold Mt
...Pw 7.76pf	Howmet Cp.	Richmnd Cp
...hill Prop	Ing Rand	Ryder Sys
...ner Ind3	Inland Cont	StRegis Pap
...pind piA	Kelsey Hay	Schlmbrgr
...own Zell	Kimb Clark	SwsFor Ind
...ere Co.	LehPrt Cem	SwstFInd pf
...mSh pfC	LouLd Exp	Stauff Chem
...nnelley	Marathn Oil	Thom. Betts
...yl Corp	Mead pf B	ThomBet wi
...yl Co pf	Mich Tube	UnOil Cal
...celsr Ins	Molybden	Weyerhsr

NEW LOWS—4

...mBrn Inv	East Kodak	IBM
...asebrgh	IlPw 4.42pf	Xerox Cp

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).— Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches declined $81 million to $1.72 billion in the week ended Sept. 26, the Federal Reserve reported. This was a decline of $305 million from the same week a year ago.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.82½	.37⅝
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	.70	.57½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	132.00	128.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	57-58	38-39
Lead, spot lb.	.16½	.15-.16
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60½	.50½-¾
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.39¼	1.86⅞
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.20½-.21	.18
Silver N.Y. oz.	2.765	1.77½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	633.8	439.2

* Nominal † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 4, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 9.20-31, May 8.89, July 8.63-65; Sept. 8.45 n, Oct. 8.38-85, March 7.87-90.

Wool: Dec. 224.8 b, March 217.5 b, July 215.5 b.

Cocoa: Dec. 63.88, March 58.50, May 56.35, July 54.85, Sept. 53.70.

Copper: Oct. 89.00, Dec. 83.80, Jan. 81.65, March 79.50, May 77.70, July 76.30, Sept. 78.90.

Orange juice: Nov. 50.00 b, Jan. 50.00 b, March 50.75 b, May 51.15 b, July 51.15 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 8.50, March 7.00, April 7.48, May 8.39.

Silver: Dec. 275.50, Jan. 276.80, March 280.00, May 282.40, July 284.20, Sept. 287.20, Dec. 290.80, Jan. 292.10.

n—Nominal. b—Bid. a—Asked.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	85.70	86.49	85.00	B85.60	....
Dec.	79.45	79.95	78.50	79.00	+ 5
March	77.50	77.60	76.40	76.85	....
May	77.40	77.40	75.40	75.80	— 90
July	73.00	74.00	72.53	72.90	+ 30
Oct.	61.75	62.40	61.75	B62.25	+ 65
Dec.	58.40	58.90	58.40	58.90	+ 60

b—Bid; a—Asked.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
WHEAT					
Dec	4.81	4.86	4.63	4.73	4.75½
Mar	4.72	4.77	4.55	4.65	4.70½
May	4.54	4.57	4.34	4.47	4.50
Jul	3.98	4.04	3.82	3.90	3.97½
Sep	3.83	4.02	3.83	3.89	3.97
CORN					
Dec	2.50	2.50	2.43½	2.44	2.51
Mar	2.53	2.54	2.48	2.48	2.46
May	2.58½	2.58½	2.53¾	2.51½	2.59½
Jul	2.58	2.58	2.52	2.52	2.61
Sep	2.45	2.45	2.42	2.42	2.48
Dec	2.21	2.23	2.19	2.19	2.23½
Mar	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.22½
SOYBEANS					
Nov	6.24	6.24	6.05	6.05	6.24
Jan	6.24	6.24	6.06	6.06	6.25
Mar	6.28	6.28	6.11½	6.11½	6.31
May	6.34	6.34	6.15½	6.15½	6.35
Jul	6.35	6.35	6.19½	6.19½	6.40
Aug	6.20	6.27	6.19	6.19	6.38
Sep	—	—	—	6.00	6.20
Nov	6.02	6.04	5.92	5.93	6.11
Jan	6.00	6.01	5.95	5.95	6.15
SOYBEAN OIL					
Oct	21.25	21.80	20.65	21.40	21.25
Dec	19.25	19.25	18.55	18.90	19.15
Jan	18.50	18.60	17.92	18.15	18.65
Mar	18.30	18.40	17.82	18.10	18.40
May	18.25	18.25	17.70	18.05	18.30
Jul	18.10	18.10	17.60	17.70	18.15
Aug	—	—	—	n17.80	17.80
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Oct	180.00	180.00	172.00	172.00	181.00
Dec	179.00	179.00	169.80	169.80	180.50
Jan	177.00	177.50	170.00	170.50	180.50
Mar	177.00	179.00	170.00	170.00	179.00
May	179.00	179.00	172.50	172.50	179.00
Jul	178.00	179.00	174.00	174.00	179.00
Aug	178.00	178.00	172.00	172.00	182.00

B—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
SILVER					
Oct	274.20	274.50	269.50	270.00	274.00
Dec	277.50	279.00	272.90	274.40	277.80
Feb	282.20	283.60	276.50	278.60	282.40
Apr	285.30	287.10	280.00	281.70	286.00
Jun	287.80	289.70	282.50	284.20	288.00
Aug	287.20	289.00	286.80	286.60	291.10
Oct	292.80	294.00	288.40	289.70	293.60
Dec	295.60	296.00	291.20	291.20	295.70
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Oct	40.65	41.52	39.90	41.10	40.55
Dec	44.25	44.85	43.90	b44.85	43.70
Feb	47.20	48.65	47.60	b48.65	47.50
Apr	48.60	49.35	47.85	b49.35	48.40
Jun	48.55	49.35	48.05	b49.35	48.35
Aug	47.80	48.25	47.80	b48.25	47.25
Oct	—	—	—	b46.60	a45.60

Sales: Oct 1,855; Dec 5,920; Feb 3,016; April 1,010; June 540; Aug 35; Oct 0.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Oct	60.50	61.35	60.40	61.30	60.75
Nov	62.40	b63.80	61.35	63.50	63.25
Dec	63.70	65.30	62.70	65.00	63.70
Jan	57.00	59.00	57.00	58.25	58.25
Feb	53.50	54.85	53.25	b54.00	a53.75
Mar	53.25	53.50	51.75	b52.50	53.15
Apr	51.50	51.50	50.90	50.90	51.00

Sales: Oct 210; Nov 640; Dec 2,075; Jan 234; Feb 48; March 24; April 3.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Oct	42.65	43.40	41.50	42.60	42.20
Dec	44.00	44.50	42.95	43.65	b43.25
Feb.	44.80	45.75	44.00	45.30	b44.30
Apr	43.90	44.40	42.75	43.90	b42.90
Jun	45.80	46.40	44.85	b46.40	b44.90
Jul	45.50	46.30	44.80	b46.30	b44.80
Aug	44.35	b45.70	43.75	a45.70	b44.35
Oct	43.50	43.50	43.30	43.30	42.00

Sales: Oct 641; Dec 2,354; Feb 1,665; April 452; June 163; July 69; Aug 31; Oct 6.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	66.70	67.37	65.50	b67.37	b65.87
Mar	66.20	66.72	65.22	b66.72	b65.22
May	66.00	66.30	a64.95	b66.30	b64.80
Jul	65.50	66.27	a64.20	b66.27	b64.77
Aug	64.87	64.87	a63.63	b64.87	b63.37
Feb	—	—	—	b55.30	n54.80

Sales: Feb 2,054; March 392; May 98; July 102; Aug 18; Feb 0.

Open interest: Feb 2,8890 March 1,417; May 614; July 462; Aug 173; Feb 11.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	124.6	123.1	144.8	120.1
Brussels	154.87	154.16	166.86	150.39
Frankfurt	118.59	118.03	158.31	115.25
London 30	434.2	434.2	508.5	408.5
London 500	182.15	183.21	217.25	404.8
Milan	119.03	119.20	147.36	95.49
Paris	102.5	101.0	118.3	93.5
Sydney	459.88	463.38	637.27	459.88
Tokyo (o)	348.93	349.34	422.48	348.09
Tokyo (n)	4619.02	4643.89	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	357.6	361.0	418.8	338.5

(n) New. (o) Old.

Correction

The Sydney Stock Exchange said yesterday that the closing index figures issued for Tuesday and Wednesday were wrong due to a computer error. The correct figures are 476.06 and 462.38 respectively.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87	89½	90½
Amax 8-76	99	100
Amax 8¼-86	100	101
ASEA 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Ashland 8-87	95	96
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	97¾	98¾
Barclay 8¼-86	99	100
Beecham 8¼-86	96¾	97¾
BICC 7¾-87	92	93
Borregaard 8¾-86	99	100
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8⅝-86	100¼	101¼
Carrier 8-87	96	97
C-Lafarge 8¾-86	100	101
Com Union	98	99
Cons. Food 7½-91	92¾	93¾
Cont Oil 7-88	93	94
Conoco 8-86	96	97
Cont Tel 8¼-86	95½	96½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	91½	92½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Corning 8½-86	101½	102½
Cut Ham 8-87	95¼	96¼
Denmark 8-82	102½	103½
Denmark 7½-90	90	91
Dow Cor 8½-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	98¾	99¾
E.D.F. 8½-86	99¾	100¾
E.I.B. 7½-78	91½	92½
Esso 7½-78	97¾	98¾
Esso 8-86 Nov.	98	99
Escom 8½-86	96½	97½
FinMigBk 8½-86	97	98
First Chic 7-80	93½	94½
Ford 8-81	99	100
Gen Cable 8¼-87	96¾	97¾
GenMills 8-86	96¼	97¼
GenMot 8¼-76	100	101
GenMot 8¾-86	104¼	105¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	92	93
Grandes 8½-89	97½	98½
GTE 8½-86	97½	98½
Guar Roy 8-87	95	96
Haas 8-78	98	99
Haas 8⅝-86	101¾	102¾
Hambros 7¾-87	93¾	94¾
Helsinki 8¼-86	99	100
Hill Samuel 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Iceland 8-87	91½	92½
I.C.I. 7½-92	92¼	93¼
I.N.I. 8-87	89¾	90¾
Ireland 8¼-89	92¼	93¼
I.S.E. 8¼-86	98	99
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Klein Ben 8¼-87	97¼	98¼
Lyons 8⅝-86	99½	100½
Mafina 4½-88	97½	98½
Metro Est 8⅝-86	98½	99½
Monsanto 8¼-85	103¼	104¼
Mount Isa 8¾-86	98½	99½
Newfoundld 8½-86	106	107
Nickel (La) 9-86	100¾	101¾
NorgKomBk 7½-87	92	93
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
Otis Elv 8¾-85	102½	103½
OwensCorn 9-86	104	105
Pac. Light 8-88	96	97
Pakema 8¼-86	98	99
Pennwalt 8-86	95¼	96¼
Petronor 8½-86	97¼	98¼
PhilMorris 8-78	100⅞	101⅞
PhilMorris 8½-86	101½	102½
Pi...y 8½-86	96¼	97¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
Queb. Prov. 7½-86	91	92
Queensld 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Ralston 7½-87	93¼	94¼
Rank 8⅝-86	100⅞	101⅞
Richardson 8⅝-86	102½	103½
S.A.S. 8-88	95¼	96¼
Scott 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Shell 8-86	97¾	98¾
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
8th Africa 8-87	90½	91½
Sybron 8-87	94½	95½
Tenneco 7¾-87	92½	93½
Textron 7¾-87	93½	94½
Transamer 8½-86	96	97
Transocean 8-86	96¼	97¼
Transocean 8-84	97½	98½
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
T.P.W. 8⅝-86	100	101
Union Oil 7-79	94	95
Union Oil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	94¼	95¼
Volvo 8-87	94½	95½
Wellcome 8¼-87	95½	96½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	97	98

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4¼-88	64½	66
Amexco 4¼-87	116	117½
Amoco 5½-84	117½	119
Alusuisse 4¾-87	95½	97½
Am Tob 5¼-88	102½	104
Ashland 5-88	97½	99
Beatrice 4½-92	99	100½
Borden 5-92	91	92½
BroadHale 4¾-87	96½	98
Carnation 4-88	89	90½
Chevron 5-88	111½	113
Chrysler 4¾-88	64½	66
Chrysler 5-88	72½	74
Cont Tel 5½-88	97	98½
Cumminsin 6¼-87	102½	104
Dart Ind 4¾-87	100½	102
EastKodak 4½-88	135	136½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	110½	112
Fedders 5-92	70	71½
Firestone 5-88	89	90½
Ford 6-86	102	103½
Ford 5-88	88½	90
GenElec 4¼-85	106½	108
GenElec 4¼-87	98½	100
Can Foods 4⅞-82	84½	86
Gillette 4¾-87	103½	104½
Halliburt 4½-87	137	138½
Honeywell 6-86	107½	109
ITT 4½-87	84½	86
I.S.E. 6¼-89	89	90½
Masco 4½-88	93½	95
Mass Mut 6¾-87	82	84
McDerm 4¾-87	127½	129
Miles 4¾-93	94½	96
Morgan JP 4¼-87	125½	127
Motorola 4½-83	161	163
Murphy Oil 5-89	147½	147½
Nabisco 5¼-88	99	100½
Owens Ill 4½-87	96½	97½
PanAm 5¼-88	62	63½
Penney JC 4½-87	103½	105
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	128½	130
Ranic 4¼-93	88	89½
R.C.A 5-88	84	85½
Revlon 4⅞-87	98½	100
Sperry 4½-88	106	107½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	97½	99
Texaco 4½-88	87	88½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	92	93½
WarnLam 4½-87	103½	105
Warn Lam 4¼-88	93	94½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Lon	Conv
Yesterday	97.34	91.59	125.67
Previous	97.38	91.69	125.53

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 4, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	301	Matsu El Wks	583
Canon Camera	258	Mits. Hvy Ind.	303
Dai Nip. Print.	364	Mitsubi Corp.	388
Fuji Bank	571	Mitsui Co.	410
Fuji Photo	320	Mitsukoshi	539
Hitachi	209	Nippon Elec.	200
Honda Motor	652	Sharp	231
C. Itoh	575	Shiseido	1,030
Jap. Air Lines	2,330	Sony Corp.	4,650
Kansai El P	850	Sumitomo Bk	575
Kao Soap	355	Taisho Marine	475
Kirin Brewery	340	Takeda Chem.	348
Komatsu	390	Teijin	257
Kubota I. Wks	400	Tokyo Marine	510
Matsu E Ind.	871	Toray	335
		Toyota Motor	639

SAVE AND PROSPER
DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
P.O. Box 1424
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

	N.A.V.	Subs. Price
PRICES ON OCTOBER 1, 1973.		
S&P Jard. far East. Fd.	$22.96	25.88
Hampstead Co. Ltd.	A$15.82	A$17.07
S&P Dollar Fund ...	$ 4.98	$ 5.44
S&P Int. Growth Fd.	$ 6.64	$ 7.26

DEALING EVERY MONDAY

PRICES ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1973.		
Monitor Co. Ltd.	A$ 8.28	A$ 9.85

DEALING EVERY WEDNESDAY

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	71.30
Albert Heijn.	122
Algembank	305
Amrobank	75.90
A'dam	200
Fokker	30.50
Heineken	278
H.V.A.	86.50
Holland-Am.	182
Hoogovens	68.30
K.L.M.	89.50
Philips new	42
Robico	211
Rolinco	145.53
Royal Dutch.	101.60
Unilever	120.40
Van Ommer.	376
Ver.Mach.	166

Brussels

Arbed	4,860
Brux.Lamb.	2,760
Cock-Ougree.	1,326
Electrobel.	7,190
GB Enterpr.	2,685
Hoboken	4,850
Pétrofina	7,190
Ph.Gevaert	1,470
Soc.Générale.	3,005
Solvay	2,883
Un.Minière	1,705

Frankfurt

AEG	101.50
BASF	129
Bayer	112.30
Commerzbk.	169
Cont.Gumml.	81.10
Daimler-Benz	317.50
Demag	132
DeutBank	247
DresdeBank.	188.50
Gels Aktien.	103.50
Hoesch	47.50
Karstadt	385
Kaufhof	240
KHD	79
Lufthansa	51
Mannesmann	161
Metallgesell.	220
Neckermann.	112.50
Rheinstahl	100.50
R'VE new	135
Schering	413
Siemens	223
Th...sen	56.50
Veba	112.70
Volksw...gen.	116.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.25
Anglo-Amin.	28.00
BarclayBank	3.26
BeechamGr.	2.76
BICC	1.53
Boots	2.80
Bowater	1.85
Brit. mTob.	2.75
Brit.Oxyg.	0.63½
Brit.Pet.	4.98
BLMC	0.26
Burmah	4.06
Cadbury Schw	0.63½
Charterea	1.68
Courtaulds	1.40
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeerD	3.42
Decca Rec.	3.52
Distillers	1.60
Dunlop	0.85½
El Musland	1.57
FreeStGed	9.45
GEC	1.47
G...	2.96
GlaxoGr.	3.74
GtUnr St(A).	2.22
Guinness	1.34
Hawker-Sidd.	3.72
Hudson-Bay	9.80
ImpChem.	2.43
Imps	0.86½
Mar&Spen.	2.61
MetalBox	2.60
Nichols	0.66
Plessey	1.25
RandMines	2.07
Rank Org (A.	4.65
RoyalDutch	20.50
R.T.Z.	2.72
Shell	2.77
Thorn (A)	4.29
Tube Invest.	4.00
Union Cor.	2.93
Vickers	1.48
War L3½	32.00
West Deep	7.60
West Drief.	E15 15/16
West Hold.	16.75
West Min.	1.00
Woolworth	0.73
ZCI	0.47

Milan

Bastogi	1,901
Erba	14,900
Ercole Marell	1,038
Fiat	2,359
Finsider	359
Generali	65,700
IFI	5,900
Italgas	916
Italsider	685
LaRinas	307
Montedis	794.50
Olivetti	1,795
Pirelli	1,401
SniaVisco	2,509
Terni	260

Paris

Air Liquide	289.50
Alimentaire.	160
BSN	1,341
Carrefour	2,839
Cim.Lafarge.	229.90
Citroën	81.30
Cie.Bancaire	615
CFP	221
CGE	437
Ferodo	503
GerDanone	358
L'Oréal	2,599
Mach.Bull	59
Michelin	1,831
Moet Henn.	1,293
Moulinex	5,100
Nickel	67
Paribas	228
PUK	146.90
Penarroya	63.50
Perrier	353
Peugeot	480
Rh.Poulenc	173.90
St.Gobain	185.10
Suez	347
Télémécanique	989
Thomson	266
Usinor	111.10
Wendel	30.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,500
B.Boveri	1,025
Ciba-Geigy	1,540
Cr Suisse	3,640
Fischer	970
HoffRocheb.	131,500
Nestlé	4,040
Sandoz	3,450
Sté B.Suisse.	3,630
Sulzer	3,200
U.B.Suisses.	4,120

FORWARD CONTRACT EXCHANGE CO. LTD.

Oct. 4, 1973 Close		Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74
DJIA	955.90				
Bid		950	940	955	956
Offer		964	975	975	980
FTI	433.5				
Bid		427	428	425	435
Offer		441	447	445	448
TKDJ	4619.02				
Bid		4525	4525	4550	4600
Offer		4625	4710	4790	4840

1972

Interim Report-first half year

1973

Insurance operations

☐ New pension premiums at £13m exceed exceptionally high figure last year (£12.8m)

☐ New ordinary life premiums are *up 51% at £5.9m (£3.9m)*

☐ General insurance written premiums are up 20% to a record £21.2m (£17.6m)

Underwriting

☐ Claims experience shows an improvement over same period last year

Prospects for the year

☐ Satisfactory rates of growth in the half-year figures give every expectation of the full-year results showing a very productive and profitable picture

Interim dividend

☐ An interim dividend of 00·0p per share has been declared, payable on 4 January 1974. With the tax credit of 00·0p per share this is equivalent to 00·0p (1972: 2p)

Legal & General
Assurance Society Limited

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MOBIL OIL LIBYA Ltd

150 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The Libyan Government announced on September 1, 1973, the issuance of a decree which purported to nationalize fifty one percent of all interests owned by Mobil Oil Libya Ltd. in relation to its concession agreements numbers 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 50, 57, 62, 72, 124, 125 and 126.

Mobil considers the decree is invalid under international law as well as under the laws of Libya and any actions taken thereunder cannot alter Mobil's contractual and legal rights. Mobil has protested the issuance of the decree and any actions taken thereunder and, in accordance with its concession agreements, has instituted arbitration of the dispute.

The attention of crude oil purchasers and all others concerned is drawn to the continuing rights of Mobil under its concession agreements and especially Mobil's right and title to crude oil from the Mobil concession areas, which normally is exported from Ras Lanuf, Libya. This crude oil is commonly called "light Libyan crude" and "Libyan high pour crude" and is also known as "Sirtica crude" and "Amal crude," respectively.

Notice is hereby given that Mobil intends to enforce its rights and will take such actions as it considers appropriate against any and all parties interfering with such rights.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor the solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

1,000,000 Shares

Beker Industries Corp.

Common Stock
(Par Value $0.03⅓ Per Share)

•

Price $15 per Share

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. — Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — duPont Walston Incorporated

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc. — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation — Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation

EuroPartners Securities Corporation — Robert Fleming Incorporated — Hill Samuel Securities Corporation

Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — Suez American Corporation

Warburg-Paribas, Inc.

September 27, 1973

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12¼	AAR Cp .02e	11	x8	16⅞	16	16	— ⅛
12⅝	5½	AAVCos .20	5	15	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
11⅝	8½	AbrdMf .40a	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Aberdan Pet	54	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Acme Hamil	187	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18	3⅝	Action Ind	8	20	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Adam Russl	8	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	1⅞	ADM Indust		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10¼	Admirltn .50	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17½	7½	Adobe Corp	22	277	12⅝	11½	12	+ ½
5½	2¼	A&EPlast P	5	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Aeronca Inc		13	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Aerosol	10	13	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	AffilCap .39t	4	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Affil Cp wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Affil Hsp .20	11	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
16	4⅝	AIC Phf .56t	7	5	5½	5½	5½	
4⅛	2⅛	Aikon Ind	9	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	16	11	11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ⅝
11¼	6¾	Airpax .45t	8	15	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅞
24⅝	13⅝	Airwick .16	29	124	21	19½	20¼	— 1
19½	12⅜	AlaxMag .60	13	38	19½	17⅝	19½	+ 2½
19⅝	13⅛	Alan Wood	7	5	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
7⅝	4¼	Alaska Airl		193	6½	6	6⅛	— ¼
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldn		3	2½	2½	2½	
12⅛	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	15	43	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	AllAmer Ind		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17	7¾	Alleghy Airl	12	20	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	AllegA wtO		7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅝	3	AllegA wtN		4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	AllanTR .79t	6	14	10½	9⅞	10½	+ 1½
4¼	1⅞	Allied Art	3	21	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	Allied Cntrl	10	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Alpha Ind	25	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7½	4	Altamil Cp	5	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Altec Corp		16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1½	½	Altec Cp wt		3	¾	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Altec Crp pf		4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	AlumSpc .44	9	1	10½	10½	10½	
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	74	9	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
13	5	AHessLL wt		347	11⅜	10⅝	11½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	Am Agronics		19	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14	8	AmBiltrt .50	5	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	AFltch 2.74e	9	17	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
5	2	AmFltch wt		74	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10	A GarP .06e	10	27	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅝
6	4	Am Int Pict	5	13	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Alsraeli .26a	7	31	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9	6⅝	AMaizeA .33	7	1	7	7	7	
44¼	36⅝	Am Mf 1.87e	6	5	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
24	5⅛	AmMz 1 .10e	7	4	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
40⅝	31½	A Petrf 1.20	13	43	40	39⅛	39½	— ⅞
4⅝	2½	A Prec .05e	10	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11	9⅜	A RltT 1.13e	11	7	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	
16⅛	4½	Am Recreat	7	52	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
18⅛	6¾	ASafeE .68t	6	22	9⅛	8½	8¾	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	A Techl .08e	5	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	7¾	AmTrain Sv	17	43	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
62	16	AMICCp .04	11	12	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Andrea Rad		3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	1½	Anglo C .10e	12	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24¼	6⅛	Anthony Ind	4	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2	1	AO Indust	11	49	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Applid Data	25	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30½	20	Aquit Ca .20	20	52	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅞
		AquitC fn.20		10	21¾	21¼	21¼	
8⅛	⅝	Argus Inc		12	1	1	1	
22¼	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	14	236	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅞
12¼	9	ArzCol pf.48		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
28	18⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	10	352	28⅛	27½	27⅞	+ ⅝
16⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent	7	28	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
17	6⅝	Armin Cp	8	57	17	16	16⅞	— ⅛
10¾	5¼	Arrow Elect	6	16	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
16¼	8	Arundel .89t	8	11	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
4½	2⅝	Arwood Cp		2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
15¾	8	Asamera O	33	84	14⅝	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅝
16½	9¾	AshlOil Can	16	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1	AskinSv .08t		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	Aspro .40b	6	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	5¼	AsdMf 2.10e		69	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
34¼	22¼	Assd Pr .40a	9	6	33⅛	33¼	33¼	
6⅞	3	Astrex Inc	10	23	4⅝	4½	4½	
10½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2	1	Atco Ind	13	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¾	2¾	AticoMtg wt		2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
36½	10⅝	AtlCMi 1.45e	10	111	30	29¼	30	+ ⅝
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		19	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
33⅞	17½	Augatinc .10	34	45	30	28¾	29⅝	+ 1⅜
24¾	17	Austral Oil	36	632	22⅞	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
9½	4	Auto Bldg	5	43	4¾	4½	4½	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	8	14	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	7	33	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
67	41	AutSwit .64e	18	2	53	52½	53	+ 1
8	3⅛	AVC Corp	10	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	9	32	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
40⅝	32½	Avondale 1a	8	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
20⅝	16	AVX Corp	13	14	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
		B						
12⅝	8¼	Badg M .50a	6	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5	BaldSec .31e		39	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	BanFd 1.45e		8	15⅝	15½	15½	
4⅛	1¼	BangPun wt		24	2	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
33⅝	16	BanstrCtl Lt	13	213	28⅝	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅝
21	9⅜	BankrU .20e	25	49	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅞
7¼	3	Banner .02e	6	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Barbra Lyn	7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	2⅝	Barclay Ind	11	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
13⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	33	7	9½	9¼	9½	
12⅛	4⅞	Barry R .42t	7	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32	8	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Bartell Med	10	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Barth Sp .27	8	23	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
3½	1	Baruch Fost		14	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	Barwick ET	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	17	160	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	BayrkU .87e		18	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
4	1½	Bhaviorl RL	8	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	7	28	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
28⅝	20⅝	BenSM 2.75e	9	19	27	26½	26½	— ¾
8⅛	2⅝	BenStMg wt		34	7	6½	6½	— ½
6⅛	3⅝	Benrus Crp	10	29	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
15¼	4½	Berg En .44t	6	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
8	6	BergRlt .57e		6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
1	⅛	BergRlt wt		5	¼	¼	¼	
7⅞	3¼	Berg Bruns	39	39	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
17	11⅞	Brg B pf1.15		6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
8¼	5¼	Berlea Corp	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
19½	6½	BervenC .10	8	88	7½	7	7	— ½
4⅞	1⅞	Beverly Ent	8	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	5½	BevHill Bnc	5	2	6	6	6	
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	20	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
29¼	16⅝	BgBear 1.08	8	5	26	25½	26	+ ½
20⅞	14⅞	BinkMf .80a	7	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
31¼	12⅝	BinnySm .72	10	6	17¼	16⅞	17	
16⅝	5	Bio Dynam	18	119	16⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅞
10⅞	6	Bissings .60	6	26	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Blount .08	4	22	3	3	3	
4⅛	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	9	162	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅝
1⅛	¼	Bluebird wt		9	⅜	5-16	⅜	+ 1-16
24¼	9⅞	Bodin Ap .20	6	40	15	14⅝	14⅞	
11¼	4¼	Bohack Crp		9	7	7	7	
12⅝	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	12	11	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	13	187	40¼	38½	38⅞	— 1
25½	7	Bowne .20	7	21	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
55	25⅝	BowVall .10	143	78	39⅝	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
26⅞	7⅝	Brad Ragan	11	19	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
50	21¾	BradtCm Sy	50	12	33¼	33	33⅛	
8	3⅛	Brnchin .26	7	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17½	9½	BranifAr wt		20	15¼	14½	14½	— 1½
16	8¼	BrfAirA .50t		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
23½	12½	BraunEn .44	6	4	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
16¼	12	Brewer .40	7	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	BroDart Ind	9	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5½	2⅞	Brody Seatg	6	6	3⅛	3	3	
9⅞	4⅝	BrockP .16a	11	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5	2	BrownCo wt		190	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅝
32⅛	19⅞	BwnFA .40b	13	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
33⅝	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	13	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅝
34⅞	27	BTMtg 2.71e	10	16	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	16	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp	18	5	4⅝	4	4⅛	
15¼	9½	Buell In .25r	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Buildex .20	4	3	5½	5½	5½	
27⅞	15⅝	Bu yd.108a	6	14	18⅝	18	18¼	
5⅞	1½	Burgess Ind		6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Burnslnt .60	12	3	13¼	13½	13½	— ⅛
10½	4¼	Butler Aviat	8	23	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ½
31⅝	16	Buttes G Oil	36	854	31⅛	29¾	30	— 1
		C						
8⅞	3¼	Cablcom Gn		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	6¼	Cagles In A	8	4	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
19⅞	7¾	Caldor .15b	8	83	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+ ½
15½	5⅞	Caclomp	93	166	15⅝	14¼	15	
24¼	13¾	Cal PrtCm 1	9	17	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ½
4⅝	2¼	Calvert Exp	21	32	4¼	4	4⅛	
13¼	5⅛	Camcoin .05		17	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ½
8⅛	5 1-16	CampChib	14	27	7⅜	7 3-16	7 3-16	— 1-16
15¼	8⅝	Campin .30b	4	8	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
4½	2¾	CdnExp GO	57	32	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	90	17	8¼	8	8 3-16	+ ⅛
13¾	8⅛	CdnHydr .25	11	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14	11⅛	CdnlnP 1.08	4	14	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
16	5⅞	CdnJvin .30t	119	48	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	14	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Merrill	22	1	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— 1-16
15⅞	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	15	32	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
56⅛	41	Cdn SuprOil	63	16	55½	54¾	54¾	— ⅝
4⅝	1⅞	Canverl Int		13	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Canoga Ind	7	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	3⅞	Capital Res	9	13	4	3⅞	4	
5⅝	1½	CapitlFd .12	7	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Cap Ind .25e	9	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
21½	4¾	Caressa .20	5	21	6⅞	6	6	
100	79¾	Carnain .88	25	96	87	86⅝	86½	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	CarPipl .84b	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Carr wt		151	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅝
9	3⅝	Carrols Dev	11	7	4	4	4	
22½	16⅞	Castle AM 1	4	3	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
21¼	1⅞	Castleton In	31	27	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20½	10	Castlwd Int	10	11	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	— ¾
13¾	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	32	34	12⅝	12	12	— ⅝
4⅝	1⅝	CelluCraft		6	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
47⅝	42⅝	CenM pf3.50		z20	44	44	44	— ½
56½	51	CenPL pf 4		z75	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
8⅞	4¾	CentSec .09e		26	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Centlnd .11r	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	Cenvill Com	3	6	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
2⅞	1	Certron Cp	27	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
9½	5¼	ChadMill .40	5	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
14⅞	3⅞	ChampH .02	10	423	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
3	1⅝	Charan Ind	6	5	2	2	2	
7⅞	3⅝	Chartr Med	15	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ¼
8⅝	6	CHB Fd .55t	5	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ChmExp .20	8	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11¼	2⅝	ChicUni .51t	11	9	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅝	6¾	Chlor C .44e	6	12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Christian Co	9	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	15½	ClCvF 1.59e		15	17¼	16¾	17½	
4¼	1½	ClMtgGr wt		52	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		39	1⅛	1	1	
36½	10	Circle K .26	12	218	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
9½	3⅝	CitznFinl .16	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
18¾	15⅝	CitMtg 1.75e	9	24	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CitizMtgl wt		30	2⅛	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	CK Petroml	40	310	12⅛	10⅞	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	3½	CL Finl	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Clark Cons	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	9⅝	Clark Gr .30	7	28	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅝
17⅞	8⅝	Clar[illegible] Ind	11	5	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
10½	3⅝	Clarostat	7	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
4⅜	2	Clary Corp		5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8	7⅛	Clausng .32a	6	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
11½	5¼	Clopay .05r	5	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	68	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
61¼	13	CMI Inv wt		25	15⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	4½	Coachmn In	3	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	13	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	11	Coff Mat .56	15	14	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
7⅞	3⅝	Cohu In .15e	11	12	5¼	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	3	Coit Intl	6	352	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
26⅛	11⅝	Cole Nat .48	8	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅝
33	13	Coleman .44	10	57	14¾	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¾	CollTow .15e	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	2⅝	Col Coml .20		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25¾	10⅞	ColwellC .28	6	8	14	14	14	
13½	7	ColwMtg wt		25	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
44	15	Comb Com	19	26	28⅝	27¼	28	+ 1
38⅞	14⅝	Cxbustn Eq	23	59	28⅝	27⅜	28	— ⅝
21¼	8⅝	ComlAlll .27	9	25	12	11¾	11¾	
16¾	11¾	CmlMet .60b	6	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
9	2⅝	Commodor	7	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	5⅛	ComPsyc Ct	13	60	10½	9¾	9⅞	— ⅝
30⅛	24⅝	Com PS 1.62	7	6	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Compac Cp	12	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
12⅞	7¾	Compoln .32	6	19	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CompuDyn	13	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅞	17¾	Compugrp	16	41	28⅝	27⅞	28	— ⅝
2⅞	1⅞	Comput Eq	14	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	1⅞	Comput Inv	9	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Conche .16e	6	11	11	11	11	
5¼	2⅝	Concrd Fab	25	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	2½	Condec Crp		17	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅝
5	3⅞	Connlly Con	19	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11½	4⅛	Conroy Inc	5	13	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
6½	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		546	6⅝	6	6½	+ ⅝
14⅞	3⅝	Cons Ref .20	7	26	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
11¼	7	Consyne Cp	16	99	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Cont Mater	9	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅞	1⅝	Cont Tel wt		5	3	2⅞	3	
26	14½	Cook In .40e	3	113	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅞	Cook Pt V 1	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Cop Jar .20a	10	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Codron Intl	16	87	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	
21¼	13⅛	Core Labs	15	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2	Coff Corp		2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1½	½	CotlCorp wt		9	¾	¾	¾	
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		12	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
37⅞	13½	CoxCbl Com	31	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ½
6¾	2¼	Craig Corp	6	47	3⅞	3½	3¼	— ¼
8⅞	5	CramrE .21t	12	22	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	7	19	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
20⅝	15⅛	CreolP 2.20a	10	31	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Crest Foam	42	22	3½	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
23¼	17½	Crompton 1	7	3	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
69	49½	Cross AT .42	37	2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅞	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	CrowlyM .40	4	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
23¾	13	CwnCP 1.18t	12	13	16½	16	16	— ½
13	7¼	Crown 1 .15e	4	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
17¼	6½	Crystal Oil	29	201	16⅝	15¾	15	— ⅝
17⅞	10⅞	CSECorp .40	6	31	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅝
14¾	5½	Cubic Cp .20	13	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
3¼	2¼	Curtis Math		6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	
18⅝	6½	CutlcrA .22p		49	9¼	8¼	8⅝	— ½
18	6	CutlerB .22p		6	9	8¾	8¼	— ⅛
		D						
8⅞	5	Damon .20p	5	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
19	12⅝	Danielin .24	9	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Data Contrl		5	1½	1½	1½	
25⅞	16½	Data Dcumt	9	4	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Data Prod	11	17	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
10	6½	DayMin .10a	24	15	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
5⅝	2	Daylin wt		12	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
3	1	DCL Inc		19	1⅛	1	1	
26	11⅛	Dearb St .25	37	38	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Del Labs	7	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
7⅝	1¼	DeltaCp Am		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20⅞	8¼	Dltn Fd .50a	5	4	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	13	43	23⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
34	18¼	Deseret .19h	27	41	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
16⅝	5	Designcr Jw	6	27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	7	17	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
15⅝	5	DevonA .05e	5	17	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
14½	7½	DHJ In .10e	5	35	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
33⅝	10⅞	DiamM Dril	12	79	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅛	Diebold VC		22	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	7	11	18¼	17½	18	+ ¼
2¼	1⅝	Diodes Inc	17	23	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Discont Fab	7	2	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	Diversey .56	10	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Divrsf In wt		6	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	4¾	Dixilyn Cor		23	7	7	7	
57⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	26	123	33⅛	31¾	31¾	— 1⅝
6¼	1⅞	Drew Natl	53	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
23¼	17½	DrexU 2.23e		31	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
15¾	6⅝	Driver Harr	5	9	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅝
12⅛	5½	DrFair .40b	10	16	7⅛	6⅞	7	
9½	5	DupixPd .16	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co		2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
15⅞	8½	DurTst .23b	13	45	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	25	205	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ⅝
10¾	4⅛	Dynell .48t	8	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
		E						
12	9	E Systm .80	5	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Eagle Cloth		7	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
29⅞	9	ErlScheb .36	12	5	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
8	4½	Earth R .12	18	90	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
29¼	11¾	EasonO .10r	19	22	18½	17¾	18½	+ ½
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t	6	36	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	12	Eastn Co .88	6	5	14	14	14	
4⅝	2⅛	Eazor Expr	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Eckmar Cp	11	21	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
20	11½	Ecodyne	23	7	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
21½	8½	Edgingtn O	9	58	17⅞	16⅝	17⅝	+ 1⅛
12¼	3⅞	Edmos .13	4	46	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Edo Corp	5	35	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅞	4⅛	Edwards .20	13	47	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
20⅛	7⅞	EhrnhPh .20	9	24	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	— ½
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	4	67	6⅝	5¾	5⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	2¼	Elcor Chm	8	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	El Hose .40e	6	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10¼	Electrog .80	6	4	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Elec Assist	7	18	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
2⅛	⅞	Elect Comp		26	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
12	5¼	Electrn Eng	10	25	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
2¼	1⅛	Elect Resch		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34⅝	16⅝	ElectrnA .80	13	8	26	25⅛	26	+ 1⅛
10⅞	3⅞	Electsp .36t	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22	15¾	Elk Horn .88	14	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16	6¾	El Tronics	8	18	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	2½	Empress Int	4	13	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8	EpkoSh .64a	6	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	EquityNat		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4½	Ernst A .10r	4	1	5	5	5	
4⅝	2⅝	Espey Mfg	21	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5½	Esq Rad El	5	8	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
4¼	2⅝	Essex Chem	7	16	3½	3⅜	3½	
17¼	6½	Etz Lav .09e	7	26	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Euthenc .20t	50	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	7½	EvanAr .10b	13	32	11	10	10⅝	+ ⅞
35⅝	13	Excelinv Co	15	29	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅝
20⅛	9½	Execuln .24	12	13	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
		F						
7⅝	3	Fab Ind	6	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6	Fabien .40a	7	26	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅞
14⅝	6¾	FabriCtr .04	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4	¼	Fabrics Nat		2				
9¼	3⅝	FairTex Mil	4	2	3	3	3	
15½	8	FairNbl .15r	5	20	10¼	10	10	
11¼	5¾	Falcon Sbd	19	121	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	16	32	13¼	13	13	
3½	1⅝	Family Rec	19	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	3	Fanny Frm		4	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅝
15¼	5½	Fash Fa .22t	11	20	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Fed Resrces		16	2	1⅞		
21⅞	12⅝	FedMrt .40a	6	3	15½	15½	15½	
16	8⅝	Felmont Oil	13	70	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12½	3⅝	Felsway .32	5	7	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		23	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
44⅝	25	FidelG 3.31e	10	10	35	34⅞	35	
19½	4½	FidelcGr wt		4	10⅛	9⅞	10	
4¼	1⅝	Fields Plast		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13¾	8½	Film Cp .66	7	29	12	12	12	
5⅝	2⅝	Filmways		54	3⅝	3⅝		
23⅛	6⅞	FiltrDyn .01e	12	60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
31½	10	FinSanB .20	5	13	15⅝	15	15	
13⅝	9⅝	Fin Gen .35r	7	32	12¾	12	12¼	— ¼
17	13	Fst Conn 1a	9	5	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	11	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
4⅞	1⅛	Fst Denv wt		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Fst Hartfrd	20	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Fst Rlty Inv	5	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
25	10⅛	FstSL Sn .48	5	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
23¼	10¼	Fstmark .24		12	14½	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
24	9½	FlschP 1.11t	11	59	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
5⅝	2½	Flaggind .12	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	4⅛	Flagstaff	9	11	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	
12½	7½	Flgvrind .30	4	21	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
8⅛	1½	Flock Ind		23	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	Fla Capitel	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	10⅝	FlowerA .24	9	1	13	13	13	
32¼	13⅝	Fluke M .85t	15	98	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ 1½
25⅝	8¼	FlyTiger wt		66	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Foodram Sp		5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
12	7½	Forest C .17	12	4	9⅞	9	9	+ ⅛
10	3	Foregtl .07t		14	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	9⅝	FoxStaP .28	13	25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
9⅝	6	Frank Rl .48	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .32	8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅞	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	10	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Friend Frst	14	1	2	2	2	
11¼	4⅞	Frier Ind	6	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
25½	12	Frigitronic	36	49	17⅝	17	17⅝	
19½	18	Frischs .30a	11	9	18⅝	18	18⅝	
8⅛	5	Frontier Air	6	20	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	FrontAir wt		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		G						
13⅝	6⅝	Gabriel .43t	7	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7¼	5¼	Galaxy Cpt	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16	8¼	Garan .28a	7	11	12¼	11¾	11¾	
14⅝	6⅛	Garcia Corp	9	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4½	2¼	GaylrNtl .20	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	6⅛	Gearhgrt .24	9	38	9½	9⅛	9½	
2⅝	1⅝	Gen Buildrs	29	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
37¼	14⅝	G Cinma .48	9	7	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	
7	3	GenEduc Sv	5	31	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅝	3⅝	G Housewar	3	15	3	3	3	
9¼	4⅝	Gen Interior		9	5⅝	5½	5½	
2½	1⅝	G Plyw .01e		2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6⅛	3⅝	Gen Recrat	7	9	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
11¼	5	Gen Resrch	7	8	7½	7¼	7¼	
12¼	4⅝	Genge Inc	8	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4	1½	Genisco Tch	13	14	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
22	6½	Geon Ind	13	64	13	11⅞	12⅝	
8⅝	4½	Gerber Sci	27	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22¼	11⅝	Giant F .53a	7	20	14	14	14	
11⅝	7	Giant Y .40a	11	34	8⅝	8¼	8½	
10½	8⅝	GIT Rl 1.20e	9	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅞	3¾	Gladng .13t	8	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	Glasrock Pr		28	4⅝	4½	4⅞	
18⅝	16	GlatfltrP .80	7	4	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
8½	5⅝	Gln Ger .20r	4	2	6	6	6	
14⅝	7	Glosser .22	7	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
19¼	18½	Gloucstr En	9	17	18¼	18	18	— 1
12¾	7¼	Glover Inc	6	35	9½	9	9½	+ ½
8⅝	5¼	Gidblatt .36	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27	16	Golden Cycl	11	6	17	16½	16⅞	
10⅝	3⅝	Gold W Mob	10	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16	3⅝	GoodLS .15e	4	21	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
6⅝	4½	Goodrich wt		42	6⅛	6	6½	
6⅝	3½	Gorin Strs	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23¾	16	Gorm R .90	8	3	18	17¾	15	
9⅝	3	GouldInc wt		366	7⅝	7½	7½	
10	8	Gould T .84e	10	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
39½	27	Grainger .27	33	11	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	
12	4½	Grand Auto	9	7	7½	7⅛	7½	
6⅞	2¼	Granite Mgt		7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
13⅞	5½	GrasVa .35e	15	24	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	
13⅝	6⅛	GravMf .84t	9	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
1½	⅝	GreatAm In		21	⅞	13-16	13-16	
4⅛	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	50	211	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	GtLkCh .11e	17	43	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	
10¼	6⅝	GtScotS .39t	7	15	9⅞	9	9	
25½	4⅝	Greenm .27	6	162	7¾	7	7⅛	
18⅝	9⅝	GREIT 1.20	11	12	11	10½	11	
6⅛	3	GrvhdC .20e	5	63	4½	4	4⅛	
32⅝	17⅝	GRI Cp .06	22	46	30⅝	28⅝	29⅝	
15⅞	12⅜	Griesd 1.15e		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	GrossTlc .90	8	5	12½	12⅞	12⅞	
11	6⅛	Grow C .32b	12	18	7	6⅞	7	
4⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	15	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	1	GSC En .05e		11	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	GTI Corp	15	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	GuardCh .40	8	30	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
10¼	5⅝	Gulfrd Mills	4	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
21½	15⅛	GlfMR 2.11e	10	8	18⅝	18	18⅝	
2⅞	1	GulfMRlt wt		28	1¼	1⅛	1⅝	
44⅞	31⅝	Glf Can .60a	20	3	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	
15½	5⅞	GulfRep Fin	3	24	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
20½	15⅝	Glf SM 2.29e	8	56	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
2¼	1¼	Gulf SoM wt		46	2½	2	2	
35	19⅝	Glfstrm LD	8	14	21⅝	21½	21½	
		H						
7	2⅝	Helicft Hom		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10½	7⅝	HallsMot .40	5	2	9	9	9	
10⅝	6⅛	HamilC .30a	7	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6¾	3⅝	Hamp D .23t	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	4½	Hamptn .32	6	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9⅝	4½	Hanvr Plan	17	9	7	7	7	
11½	8½	HanwrSh .55	5	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
35	22⅝	Harland .15	31	7	28½	28½	28½	
15⅝	9⅝	Hart Alf .40	9	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
11⅝	2½	Hartfld Zdy	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
36½	19⅝	HartzMt Cp	43	165	35¼	35⅝	35⅝	
5¼	1⅛	Harvey Grp	43	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Harvey Strs	6	5	2	2	2	
9¼	6	Hasting .20a	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4¾	1⅞	HaydnS .65p		27	3	2⅝	3	
11⅝	4⅝	Health Chm	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	1⅝	Heinick Inst	10	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	11¼	Heitm 1.45e	8	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅝	9⅛	Her Mai .48	5	13	11	11	11	
15¼	6⅝	HertHo .24a	13	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅛	5	HIG Inc	29	21	7⅛	7	7	
11¾	6⅛	HiShear Cp	26	15	11	11	11	
5⅝	1⅝	Highlnd Cap		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3	Hillhvn .23t	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 4, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
11720	Abitibi	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
44175	Acklands	$17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
370	Acres Ltd	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
485	Agnico E	510	495	495	— 5
2500	Agra Ind	$12¼	12	12	
3315	Alta Gas T	$12⅝	12	12	
7020	Alta Nat	$21	20½	20½	— ¼
900	Algo Cent	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	
4245	Alminex	660	645	645	— 35
25	Argus	$18¾	18¾	18¾	
4820	Atco Ind	$16½	16	16¼	— ¼
200	Banister C	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
11516	Bank N S	$39	38½	38½	— ½
7000	Baton B	$9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
8883	Bell Canad	$41¼	40¾	41¼	— ⅝
6920	Betlm	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28540	Block Bros	300	290	295	+ 5
1350	Bovis Cor	215	210	210	— 5
2815	BP Can	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
200	Bralor Res	200	195	200	+ 10
38297	Bramalea	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
1298	Brameda	61	60	61	— 3
17000	Brenda M	825	755	805	+ 25
6694	BC Forest	$25½	25	25⅛	
24251	Brunswk	565	550	560	— 10
420	Budd Auto	$16	16	16	
625	Burns Fds	$15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
8325	Cad Dev	$15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
258	Cal Pow	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
2500	Camflo	750	750	750	— 5
5930	Campeau	$9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
7150	C Pakrs C	$22	21⅝	21⅞	
4099	Can Perm	$20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ¼
3700	C Tung	290	285	286	— 4
225	C Cablesy	$16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
5411	C Imp Bank	$31	30¾	31	+ ¼
10771	C Ind Gas	$8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
2935	CIL	$17¼	17	17	— ¼
2861	Cdn Tire A	$55½	54½	55¼	+ ¾
500	C Utlies	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1585	Cassiar	$14	14	14	
25725	Celanese	$6¼	6	6⅛	
14400	Chemaloy	330	310	315	— 10
8230	Chieftan D	$12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
200	CHUM	$9½	9½	9½	+ ½
940	C Holiday I	$11	10½	10½	
7750	Con Bldg	270	265	265	+ 5
3300	C Rambler	320	315	315	— 5
8225	Con Distrb	$26¼	26	26	
4067	Cons Gas	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
400	Conwest	475	455	455	— 5
1225	Craigmt	780	775	780	
200	Crush Intl	$12½	12⅛	12½	
9599	Denison	$41	39⅞	40¾	+ 1
1700	dicknsn	300	294	294	— 6
13368	Dofasco	$29¾	28¾	29½	+ ⅝
18200	Dom Store	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
5770	Dupont	$30¼	30⅛	30⅝	
3450	Dylex L A	$9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
9725	Electro Ind	$13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
39875	Emco	$6⅞	6½	6½	
7045	Falcon C	$14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
250	Fraser	$25	25	25	
440	Fed Ind Ltd	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7525	Falcon	$77¼	77	77¼	+ ½
3002	Francana	$11	10½	11	— ½
50	Fruehauf	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
2900	Gnt Mascot	330	325	325	— 5
4300	Gibraltar	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
7000	Granduc	360	355	360	
250	Gt Cdn Oilsds	800	800	800	
1620	GL Paper	$30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
800	Greyhnd	$16	17¾	17¾	— ¼
950	Guar Trst	$12⅞	12	12⅞	— ⅛
700	Hambro C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18482	Hawker S	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
800	Hays Dna	$9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
28418	Houston O	365	345	355	+ 10
6360	H Bay Co	$19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
2491	Huron Erl	$30½	30	30½	+ ½
4973	IAC	$18¾	18½	18⅝	
150	Inglis	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
14400	Inland Gas	$10	10	10	— ⅛
3540	Intpr Pipe	$23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
5236	Intl Mogul	960	915	960	+ 45
7830	Inv Grp A	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
5095	Jannock	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
13025	Kaiser Re	385	370	375	
2125	Kaps Tran	$5	495	5	
940	Kelsey H	$15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
7500	Kerr Add	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
125	Koffler	$7½	7½	7½	
4555	Labatt	$25¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
400	Lab Min	$47	47	47	+ 1½
1600	Lob Co A	$5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	+ ⅛
2190	Lob Co B	$5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
8575	Loeb M	$5	490	5	+ 15
200	Mclan H A	$12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
12070	MB Ltd	$39⅝	39	39	— ½
125	M Lf Mills	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
1350	Mattgmi	$34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
1000	Met Stores	$15	15	15	
1190	Microsyst	$8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
5009	Moore	$53¼	52⅝	53¼	+ ¼
335	Murphy	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
1050	Nat Trust	$22	22	22	
9705	Noranda A	$55½	54¾	55	+ ¼
1600	Orchan	515	500	515	
1255	OSF Ind	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	
9773	Oshawa A	$8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
925	Pamour	500	500	500	+ 10
4350	PanCan P	$13⅞	13	13⅛	— ⅛
1106	Patino N V	$22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
14500	Pembin A	415	380	380	— 30
12	Petrofina	$26¼	26¼	26¼	
1080	Pine Point	$37¼	37	37	— ⅛
4699	Placer	$30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
4500	Rapid Dta	$6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
2030	Rayrock	105	100	105	+ 5
60	Redpath I	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
1760	Reed Oslr A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
675	Reichhold	$18¼	18	18	
200	Rothman	$15½	15½	15½	+ ½
490	Scotts	$8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
33980	Shell Can	$20	18½	18⅝	— 1⅛
24027	Sherritt	$18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
5400	Siebens	$15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8308	Simpsons	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
1940	Simpson S	$13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
2060	Slater Stl	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
225	Slat W Can	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1830	Southam	$30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
600	St Brodcst	$10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
11192	Stelco	$32⅝	32	32	
570	Steep R	148	148	148	
28215	Sundale O	10⅛	975	985	— 5
4940	Tara	$11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ¼
3710	Teck Cor A	430	420	425	
1586	Teck Cor B	400	385	390	+ 5
470	Texaco	$57	56½	57	
805	Thom Nes	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
6570	Tor Dm Bk	$36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
1125	Traders A	$19¾	19⅝	19¾	
3194	Tr Can PL	$33	32	32	+ 1¼
2694	Trans Mt	$17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
4200	U Siscoe	705	680	705	+ 15
1109	Un Carbid	$18½	18¼	18½	
7010	Un Gas	$10⅝	9⅞	10	— ⅛
2025	Union Oil	$15½	15½	15¼	— ¼
16500	Opp Can	305	300	300	
1700	Voyager P	615	605	605	— 5
4630	Weldwod	$17¼	16¾	17	
850	Wstburne	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
551	W Cdn Seed	$6	6	6	
4120	West Mine	305	300	300	
900	W Realty	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
50	Westnhse	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
4300	Weston	$19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	
108	White Pas	$18½	18½	18½	
11675	Woodwd A	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	
1050	Yk Bear	460	450	450	

Total sales 3,880,983 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last
8275	Algoma	$20⅝	20¼	20¼
1545	Asbestos	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
6909	Bank Mont	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
1450	Bombard	345	315	315
1110	Brinco	$5¾	5⅛	5⅛
125	CAE Ind	$19	19	19
1671	Can Cement	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
700	Cdn Indust	$17⅛	17	17
5300	Com BusM	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
8270	Con Bathr	$30	29⅝	29⅝
137	Crn Zell A	$25⅝	25¼	25⅝
101	Dom Bridge	$38	38	38
285	Dom Glass	$12¾	12¾	12¾
37930	Dom Text	$10	9¾	9⅝
2930	Fncl Col	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2900	Gaz Metro	475	465	465
1750	Imasco	$29	28¾	28⅞
330	Ivaco	$12	12	12
100	Laur Fin	$12	12	12
200	MLW-Wth	$17	17	17
667	Molson A	$25	24⅞	25
530	Molson B	$24	24	24
1900	Mont Trust	$18	18	18
14892	Power Cp	$13¼	13	13
13757	Price Co	$18¾	18⅛	18⅝
2100	Rolland A	$10⅝	10	10
1066	Royal Bank	$36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1520	Royal Trust	$26	26	26
150	Steinberg A	$23	23	23
3610	Trizec	$24⅝	24	24
480	Zellers	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝

Total sales 1,651,376 shares.

European Gold Markets

Oct. 4, 1973.

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	98.575	99.00	— 0.15
Zurich	99.25	98.75	— 0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	102.59	101.66	— 0.49

U.S. dollars per ounce.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

30,000,000 EURCO
European Composite Units

European Investment Bank

8⅜ per cent Bonds of 1973, due 1988

Issue Price 99½ per cent
Subscription price U.S. $1,288·17

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Société Générale

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Deutsche Bank A.G.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. — Dresdner Bank A.G. — Lazard Frères & Co.
Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank A/S — Allied Irish Investment Bank Limited

have subscribed for or procured subscribers for the Loan.

These Bonds have been placed, among others by:

Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited
Banca del Caresio
Banca della Svizzera Italiana
Bank of America Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft A.G.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Luxembourg
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque du Benelux S.A.
Banque Rothschild
Banque Worms S.A.
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Caisse d'Épargne de l'État Luxembourg
Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A.
Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais
Continental Bank S.A.
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credito Italiano
Delbrück & Co
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Edilcentro-Sviluppo S.p.A.
Euramerica International Bank Limited
Eurocapital S.A.
Finecor
Finade Establishment
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Germany)
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Italian International Bank Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lombard, Odier et Cie
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
Saiff Securities International Limited
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Società Cisalpina Impieghi Mobiliari S.p.A.
Società Finanziaria Assicurativa (Gruppo R.A.S.)
Strauss Turnbull & Co
Swiss Italian Banking Corporation Limited
C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union de Banques Privées S.A.
F. Van Lanschot
Vereinsbank in Hamburg
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Wood Gundy Limited

A. E. Ames & Co Limited
Andresens Bank A/S
Assicurativa Generali
Banca Del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale dell' Agricoltura S.p.A.
Banca Privata Finanziaria S.p.A.
Banco di Roma S.p.A.
Banco Português do Atlântico S.A.R.L.
Banco Totta & Açores S.A.R.L.
Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank Leumi Le-Israel (France) S.A.
Bankhaus I. D. Herstatt KGaA
Banque Amerbas
Banque Belge Limited
Banque Belgo Zaïroise S.A.
Banque de Commerce S.A.
Banque Commerciale S.A.
Banque Demachy S.A.
Banque Européenne de Financement S.A.
Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.
Banque de Financement S.A.
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg
Banque Louis-Dreyfus S.A.
Banque Max Fischer
Banque Pour le Commerce International S.A.
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet S.A.
Banque de Suez (U.K.) Ltd
Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Berliner Bank A.G.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft—Frankfurter Bank
British and French Bank Limited
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.
Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A.
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Européen S.A.
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine S.A.
Crédit du Nord S.A.
DBS—Daiwa Securities International Limited
Den Danske Landmandsbank
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Girozentrale—Deutsche Kommunalbank—
Dewaay, Cortvriendt International Ltd
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Fidi—Milano S.p.A.
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen A.G.
Gunnar Bohn & Co A/S
Hambros Bank Limited
Helsingen Osakepankki—Helsingfors Aktiebank
Hill Samuel & Co. oHG.
Interunion—Banque
Israel-British Bank (London) Limited
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kitcat & Aitken
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited
McLeod Young, Weir & Co Ltd
Merck Finck & Co
L. Messel & Co
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
National Bank of Hungary
Nederlandsche Credietbank N.V.
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout Securities S.A.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn
Richard Daus & Co Bankiers
N. M. Rothschild & Sons (Hongkong) Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
J. S. Sassoon Incorporated
Scandinavian Bank Ltd.
Schröder Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Shearson, Hammill International Limited
Singer & Friedlander Limited
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Société Sequanaise de Banque
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Tradinvest Bank and Trust Company of Nassau Ltd

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Oct. 4, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Quotation
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.97
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.56
(w) Amitalia Fund	$6.54
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globrator	SF71.50
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.53
(w) Apollo(Tempus) Iss.pr.	SF101.87
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$89.76
(w) Aries Fund	$32.49
(w) Asca Corporation	DM11.89
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$9.18
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$6.10
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$3.76
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$2.73
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.25
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$6.60
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF941.35
— (d) Conbar	SF809.00
— (d) Grobar	SF778.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,004.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.57
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.54
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.52
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.59
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$51.19
(w) Browninvest	$19.81
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.37
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.34
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.45
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.52
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.68
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF962
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$113.05
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$765.40
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$9.35
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.14
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.34
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$603.79
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF93.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF92.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF160.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF93.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF272.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.05
(w) D.G.C.	$38.09
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.48
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.19
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 3,363
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$11.83
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$13.14
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.92
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,032
(d) Euronion	$51.36
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.56
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$12.88
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.86
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.40
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$10.54
(d) Fiducem	BF1,121
(d) Finance Union	$10.72
(w) First/Fund	$13.25
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.14
— (w) Int'l Mn. Petr.Fd.	$9.33
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$34.13
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$89.42
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$68.25
(d) Fleming Japan Fund	$32.63
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,554
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF103.21
(d) Fonditalia	$12.46
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.46
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.86
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$32.47
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$8.76
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$3.32
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$4,853
(w) Hedged Investors	$11,663
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$39.42
(d) ICOFUND	$11.54
(w) INGROW	$25.58
(d) Interfix	SF364.65
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.37
(d) Intertalia	Lire 9,273
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.31
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$23.24
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.13
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$3.12
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$42.19
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.47
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.18
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.93
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$50.73
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.27
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$70.28
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.93
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$19.01
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,673
(w) Keyfund	$8.00
(w) Kleinwort BensonInt'F.	$11.77
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$19.30
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$20.49
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.025
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF503.5
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF501.5
(w) Luxfund	$23.30
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.84
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.31
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$6.56
(w) N.A.M.F.	$97.06
(w) Nippon Fund	$34.62
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.87
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.18
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2.233
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,965
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,498
(d) Rentinvest	LF952
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.15
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.59
— (d) Global Fund	$6.71
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF68.45
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.57
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.34
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.28
— (d) Share Realty	$14.07
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.25
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.13
— (d) Harbor Fund	$5.79
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.14
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.74
— (d) I.T.F.	$9.72
(w) SMH I	DM98.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,460.50
— (r) Securswiss	$1,213.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.77
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$189.16
(w) Star Fund	$7.84
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$7.42
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Porfolio	SF422.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF97.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF114.05
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.48
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$31.49
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$37.67
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.76
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.75
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.54
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.80
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£12.90
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£15.15
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF33.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF90.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF100.00
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF161.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF116.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF86.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF88.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF446.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF333.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF178.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.75
— (d) Europafonds	DM38.00
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.35
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM50.20
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.19
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.56
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$8.06
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.28
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,463.33
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$7,840.47
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$344.20
(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.04
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,380.43

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Oct. 4, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.14	5.16
Advisrs	4.40	4.81
Aetna F	9.15	10.00
Aetna Shr	13.74	15.02
Afuture F	11.22	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.67	.73
Allstate	13.63	14.66
Alpha	13.20	14.43
Amcap	5.43	5.93
Am Birth	9.83	10.78
Am Diver	9.62	10.51
Am Eqity	5.06	5.57
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.93	8.67
Incme	8.95	9.78
Invest	8.07	8.82
Specl	8.13	8.89
Stock	7.87	8.60
Am Grth	6.09	6.66
Am Insin	5.44	5.95
Am Invs	5.45	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.83	9.45
AmN Gth	2.60	2.84
Anchor Group:		
Capit	5.33	5.84
Grwth	8.57	9.39
Incme	7.30	8.00
Fd Inv	8.05	8.82
Vent	9.47	10.37
Wash N	12.64	13.85
Astron	4.13	4.51
Audax Fd	8.46	9.25
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.91	5.34
Fnd B	7.42	8.07
Stock	6.10	6.67
Scien	4.49	4.78
BLC Grth	11.92	13.02
Babson	11.86	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.47	8.16
Bayrk Gr	6.00	6.56
Beacn Hil	9.27	N.L.
Beacn In	11.30	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.62	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.60	5.56
Bondstk	5.09	5.56
Bost Fdn	10.21	11.16
Burnh Fd	10.68	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	14.12	15.47
Candn	22.56	24.70
Divid	3.56	3.90
NatW S	10.14	11.10
NY Vnt	11.04	11.94
CG Fund	11.04	11.94
Cap Trin	12.26	13.40
Centry Sh	14.62	15.98
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.71	11.70
Bond	9.26	10.12
Com St	1.30	1.42
Grwth	5.60	6.12
Incom	6.96	7.61
Specl	1.88	2.05
Vent	9.98	10.91
Chase Gr. Bos:		
Fund	9.36	10.23
Frt Cap	6.16	6.73
Shrhld	7.84	8.57
Specl	6.67	7.29
Chemicl	10.91	11.92
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.86	10.78
Equty	3.54	3.77
Fund	10.72	N.L.
Grwth	6.25	6.83
Incom	9.75	10.66
Vent	3.53	3.86
Colu Grth	13.25	N.L.
Cwith AB	1.20	1.30
Cwith C	1.52	1.64
Comp Gr	6.92	7.56
Comp Bd	8.88	9.66
Comp Fd	7.98	8.58
Concord	10.44	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.00	12.50
Constel G	6.05	6.61
Cont Mut	8.25	N.L.
Cons Gth	unavail	
Ctry Cap	13.46	14.55
Crn WDiv	5.81	6.35
Crn WDel	6.95	7.49
Dallas Fd	3.58	
Davge Fd	8.82	N.L.
deVegh	63.94	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.24	11.39
Delaw	10.15	11.09
Delta	5.20	5.68
Dir Cap	5.40	5.92
Dodg Cox	16.80	N.L.
Drexel	10.70	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.42	12.52
Equit	4.17	4.46
Levge	15.60	17.10
Spl Inc	7.67	8.41
Third C	10.93	12.03
E&E Fd	3.34	N.L.
Eagle Gr	8.08	8.85
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.81	10.78
Grwth	15.78	16.59
Incom	6.16	6.73
Specl	8.35	9.13
Stock	13.14	14.36
EDIE Spl	24.20	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.16	8.92
Eq Pro	3.19	3.49
Fd Am	7.98	8.72
Egret Gt	13.10	14.24
Eltun Tr	17.02	
Emer Sec	3.98	4.35
Energy	12.36	N.L.
Fairfld	9.04	9.98
Farm Bu	10.08	N.L.
Fed Reg	10.08	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.07	9.91
Capit	11.76	12.85
Contfd	10.35	
Conv	7.67	8.01
Dstny	7.27	
Essex	10.95	
Evrst	12.28	13.42
Fidel	16.31	17.83
Purim	9.94	10.86
Salem	4.64	5.07
Trend	24.97	27.29
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.44	N.L.
Indust	4.34	N.L.
Incom	6.02	N.L.
Vent	4.36	N.L.
FstFd Va	12.37	13.52
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.70	6.26
Grwth	7.79	8.53
Incom	8.47	9.28
Stock	8.30	9.10
Fst Mult	8.88	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	9.72	N.L.
100 Fd	11.91	N.L.
101 Fd	8.77	N.L.
Twen F	6.63	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.79	5.23
Grwth	5.48	5.99
Founders Group:		
Mutal	9.11	9.96
Specl	11.10	12.16
Incom	11.78	12.87
Foursq	9.54	10.43
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.47	9.28
Grwth	7.73	8.47
Utils	5.27	5.76
Incom	2.00	2.19
US Gov	9.85	10.77
Capit	5.02	5.50
Equit	4.47	4.90
Frkln Lfe	11.59	12.67
FdF Dep	9.90	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.08	9.92
Impac	8.41	9.19
Ind Trd	11.33	12.38
Pilot	8.02	8.27
Galaxy	7.66	8.30
GE S & S	25.85	
Gen Sec	7.15	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.70	6.31
Balan	8.06	8.81
Com St	11.87	12.98
GrthFd A	4.79	5.24
Grth Ind	21.59	N.L.
Guard M	25.38	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.31	4.71
Grwth	7.14	7.80
Incom	6.88	7.52
H&C Fd	11.14	N.L.
H&C Lev	9.35	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.72	9.53
Hedge S	6.46	
Imp Gth	7.66	8.37
Hor Man	18.34	19.92
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.27	4.67
Incom	3.96	4.33
Trus sh	12.75	13.93
Trus un	8.44	
Imp Cap	10.03	10.96
Imp Gth	7.66	8.37
locF Am	13.42	14.67
Industry	3.60	3.92
INTGN	9.68	10.47
Inf Invst	10.80	11.84
Inver Gth	9.55	N.L.
ICA	13.91	15.20
Inv Guid	8.10	N.L.
Inv Indic	8.26	
Inves Bos	11.29	12.34
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.79	8.54
Capit G	3.15	3.45
Capit S	6.17	6.76
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.23	
IDS ndl	6.42	6.97
Mutl	9.91	10.77
Prog	4.55	4.94
Stock	20.66	22.45
Select	9.38	10.08
Var Py	8.94	9.72
Inv Resh	5.35	5.60
Istel	22.35	22.94
Ivy	7.87	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.89	10.75
Janus F	17.40	N.L.
J Hanck	8.11	8.82
J Hanc SI	9.02	9.80
Johnstn	35.41	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.07	5.55
Cus B1	18.92	19.79
Cus B2	19.67	21.36
Cus B4	8.46	9.27
Cus K1	7.28	7.98
Cus K2	6.14	6.73
Cus S1	22.14	24.25
Cus S2	11.25	12.33
Cus S3	8.92	9.44
Cus S4	4.77	5.23
Polar	3.97	4.34
Knickb	6.80	7.45
Knick Gf	8.57	9.39
Land Gth	7.11	7.77
Leonx Fd	5.89	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.33	17.85
Lex Gr	7.04	7.69
Lex Rh	14.22	15.54
Librty Fd	5.54	5.98
Life Ins	9.48	10.36
Linc Ntl	7.76	8.48
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.55	N.L.
Mut	15.03	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	7.23	7.82
A Bus	3.18	3.44
Bnd Db	10.40	11.37
Luth Bro	11.35	12.40
Luth Inc	9.34	10.21
Manhtn	3.96	4.33
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.45	9.26
Indep	8.54	9.36
Mass	11.90	13.04
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.91	13.02
MIG	13.39	14.63
MID	13.83	15.11
MFD	14.16	15.48
MCD	15.73	17.19
Mates	2.29	N.L.
Mathers	12.50	N.L.
Mid AM	5.74	6.27
MONY F	11.22	12.26
MSB Fd	14.98	N.L.
Mut Ben	10.38	11.38
MIF Fd	8.26	8.93
MIF Gth	4.91	5.31
M OmaG	5.17	5.62
M Omahl	9.28	10.09
Mut Shrs	16.18	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.90	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.01	10.21
Natl Ind	11.14	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.31	10.1
Bond	4.82	5.27
Divid	3.70	4.04
Grwth	7.06	7.72
Pf Stk	6.61	7.22
Incom	4.89	5.34
Stock	7.20	7.87
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	17.06	18.54
Groth	10.83	11.77
Side	16.69	18.14
Neuw Cet	5.98	N.L.
Neuw Fd	10.20	N.L.
New Per	14.67	16.03
New Wld	12.70	13.88
Newton	15.15	16.56
Nich Strg	18.45	N.L.
Noreast	15.23	N.L.
Oceangr	7.39	N.L.
Omega	8.23	8.95
One WmS	17.09	N.L.
ONeill Fd	12.72	N.L.
Oppenheimer:		
Oppen	7.89	8.62
AIM	11.03	12.08
Time	8.37	9.15
OTV Sec	10.36	11.26
Param M	8.05	8.80
Paul Rvr	7.45	8.17
Pegas Fd	5.39	5.82
Penn Sq	7.60	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.95	
Phila	7.30	8.00
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	8.83	9.65
Mag C	3.84	4.21
Incom	9.01	9.85
Pine St	10.64	N.L.
Pige Tree	3.23	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	8.23	8.99
Fund	12.35	13.72
II	10.79	11.79
Plan Inv	9.84	10.25
Pilgrth	13.03	14.24
Price Funds:		
Grwth	14.20	N.L.
N Era	12.27	N.L.
N Horiz	10.74	N.L.
Pro Fund	8.48	N.L.
Provid	4.28	4.68
Prov Gth	8.98	9.81
Pru SIP	10.86	11.87
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.19	12.23
Equit	9.39	10.26
Georg	15.52	16.96
Grwth	11.41	12.47
Incom	8.24	9.01
Invest	9.71	10.61
Vista	11.00	12.02
Voyag	11.24	12.28
Revere	7.07	7.67
Rinfret	12.78	
Satec Eqt	8.85	9.67
Sagitors	2.39	N.L.
Schuste	8.94	9.77
Schust Sp	8.47	9.26

Fund	Bid
Scudder Funds:	
Int Inv	15.7
Specl	31.7
Balan	16.6
Com St	11.3
Seaboard Fund:	
Ad Grt	4.3
Ad Inc	3.7
Ad Ins	8.0
Comp C	4.8
Inc Bos	6.1
Lever	4.4
Security Funds:	
Equty	3.81
Invest	6.86
Ultra	7.64
Selected Funds:	
Sel Am	8.72
Sel Opp	10.69
Sel Spl	18.67
Sant Gth	11.06
Sentry F	14.31
Shareholders G:	
Cmstk	3.75
Entrp	6.11
Flet Fd	4.36
Harbr	7.79
Legal	4.30
Pace	8.80
Shearson Funds:	
Appre	18.82
Incom	17.92
Invest	20.29
Sherm D	12.39
Side Fd	7.48
Sigma Funds:	
Capit	8.40
Invest	11.07
Trust	8.72
Vent	9.36
SB Eqty	11.12
SB I&Gr	11.46
SoGen Int	12.27
Sw Invs	8.60
Swin Gt	4.67
Sover Inv	12.29
Spectra F	5.82
S&P IntD	7.42
State BondGr:	
Com F	5.08
Div Fd	5.55
Prog F	5.48
StFrm Gt	3.06
S Frm In	9.57
State St	48.57
Steadman Funds:	
Am Ind	3.32
Asso F	1.23
Invest	1.46
Stein Roe Fds:	
Balan	21.63
Cap O	10.31
Stock	15.66
Supervisd Inv:	
Grwth	6.42
Incom	8.71
Sumit	9.70
Tech	6.87
Survey F	10.88
Sync Gth	7.43
TMR App	8.98
Temp Gt	8.37
Towr Cap	5.84
Trns Cap	8.42
Trav Eq	11.33
Tudr Hed	12.37
TwnC Gt	3.15
TwnC Inc	4.22
USAA Gr	11.13
US GovSe	9.98
Unif Mut	unav
Unifund	8.99
Union Svc Grp:	
Broad	14.26
Nat Inv	8.93
U Cap	10.11
Whteh	13.35
United Funds:	
Accm	7.29
Bond	7.89
Con Gr	10.45
Con Inc	10.05
Incom	13.48
Scien	7.26
Vang	7.37
Value Line Fd:	
Val Ll	6.22
Incom	4.67
Lev Grt	8.02
Spl Sit	3.62
Vance Sanders:	
Invest	7.55
Comm	7.57
Specl	8.31
Vandrbt	4.74
Vangd	1.44
Vang TN	6.06
Var In P	3.88
Viking	5.81
Wall St G	7.27
Wash M	11.96
Waing Eq	11.98
Wellngtn Group:	
Expir	24.36
Ivest	10.20
Morg	12.42
Techv	8.16
Trust	12.34
Wellsl	12.03
Welltn	11.30
Windr	8.23
West Ind	3.42
West Grt	9.18
Wisc Fd	6.00
Zeegler	10.84

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2⅞	Hindronics	10	16	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	½
2⅞	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
49½	42	Holinq 1.40	33	2	49	49	49 +	1
2⅞	1	Holly Corp	25	26	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
48¼	35¾	HomeOA .38	31	11	49½	47⅝	47⅝—	⅝
		Hom A fn.50		5	49	49	49—	
46⅛	36	HomeOB .50	30	6	47½	46⅝	46⅝+	⅛
23	15⅝	HormelG .81	14	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
10	5½	Horn Hardrt		1	7	7	7 —	¼
20⅝	9⅞	Hoskins 1	6	1	11¾	11¾	11¾—	¼
22⅝	17⅝	HospM 2.18e	8	18	19	18⅝	18⅝—	½
3	1	HospMtg wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅝	11¾	Hosp Mtr In	12	3	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
25¼	15¾	Hotel I 2.10e	8	14	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅞
18⅛	4⅝	HousRo .02r	5	21	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
11⅛	5⅝	Hous VI .32	8	6	6¼	6	6 —	¼
72⅞	20⅝	HoustOil M	45	407	67¼	61¼	61½—	3⅞
36⅞	28½	HoustOM wt		112	34	31	31 —	2⅞
7¾	1⅛	Howell Ind	6	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
63½	33⅞	HubellB 1.20	16	12	46⅞	45⅝	46⅞+	⅞
79½	50½	Hub pfB1.75		1	70	70	70 +	1
79½	50½	Hub pfA1.75		1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞+	1
57⅝	40	HudBOG .70	26	19	45	45⅛	45⅛—	1⅝
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen	25	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	6	26	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
3⅞	2⅝	HumHty .42t	4	35	3½	3¼	3¼	
26⅝	16⅝	HuskyOil .15	13	100	22	22¼	22¼—	½
11⅛	3⅞	Hycel Inc		27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28⅞	15⅞	HygFd 1.28t	6	2	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	

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—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	10¼	ICB Cp .38e	10	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
8½	6⅝	ICH Corp	13	13	8½	8½	8½	
8½	4⅞	IMC Magnet	5	6	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Imper Ind	4	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .80	33	1138	45⅝	41¾	42⅝—	2⅝
11⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		24	7¼	6¾	6¾—	¼
3⅞	1	Inflight Svc	37	19	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
10⅝	5½	Instron .05e	18	10	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
3⅝	1⅛	Instrum Sys	18	369	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12½	2⅞	IntegRs .19t	4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Intrmedco	41	2	3	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
1⅛	9-16	Intl Banknot		26	⅞	11-16	11-16	
13⅝	5⅛	Inf Foodsvc	8	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	InFuneral S	6	23	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	9⅝	IntGenIn .70	6	16	13¼	13	13 —	⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Int Prot .10	7	15	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅝
7⅝	3	IntSeaw .10r	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
89⅞	19½	Int Syst .12h	21	z5550	44¼	41½	41½	
8⅞	2½	Interphoto		19	3⅛	3	3 +	⅛
22¼	12½	Interpool	13	10	16	16	16	
18	10⅝	Intersystm	12	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
16⅝	10½	Interway Cp	8	77	16¼	15½	15⅝—	⅝
6¼	2½	Investrn Fla	25	54	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅛
36⅝	21¾	InDiv A 1.80	6	7	25⅞	25½	25½—	½
9¼	5½	InvDivB .45	6	7	6⅝	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
8½	2½	Inv Fund A		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
16⅝	11	InvRIT 1.42e	13	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
20½	14	Ionics Inc	27	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
15¾	6⅝	Iroquois Bd	14	8	11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
10½	3⅜	Irvin Indust	8	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8	5½	ISC Ind .30	8	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7½	7	IsraelD .75e		8	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
11⅞	3⅞	Itel Corp	8	85	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
2¼	⅞	ITL Corp		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	

J-K

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	4½	Jaclyn .28b	6	14	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅜
13⅝	7¼	Jacobs Eng	13	15	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Jamswy .16t	4	43	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
11⅛	5½	Jeannette	12	15	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
24⅞	12¼	JervB 1.30t	7	8	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	10	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
31⅜	7⅝	Jewelcor	13	156	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
37½	18¼	John Pd .16	38	7	32⅝	32¼	32⅝—	⅛
9¾	6½	Jupiter Ind	6	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
11	5½	K Tel Intl	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4	Kaisrin .05r	6	117	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	6	54	2	1⅞	2	
7½	3⅜	KaneMill wt		41	7⅛	6¾	7⅛+	¼
37½	23¾	Kaneb Svc 1	10	1	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
63	58½	KnGE pf4.50		z110	60¼	58¾	60¼+	1½
34⅝	6½	Kauf Brd wt		55	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
5⅛	2	Kavanau		5	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
14⅝	6½	Kay Cp .10e	53	10	8	7½	7½—	¼
23½	11½	Kewanee .48	11	111	17⅝	17⅛	17½—	¼
6⅝	4⅞	Keystin .22e	9	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	1-16
12⅝	3⅜	Killearn Pr		42	4⅛	3⅞	4	
1⅛	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		20	1	1	1	
25½	13¾	KingRd .09e	15	11	22⅛	21⅞	22 +	⅜
37½	28	KingLaf 1.60	10	5	31¼	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
14⅝	6⅝	Kingstip .12	7	5	8	8	8 +	¼
27½	15	Kirbylnd .44	7	28	23⅜	21⅞	22⅜+	1
10⅞	2⅞	Kit Mfg	25	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
18¼	5⅝	Kleinrts		5	7	7	7	
10½	7⅛	KliRiek .50	7	3	9	9	9	
27⅞	11⅝	Knickr Toy	7	388	17⅝	15¼	17¼—	1⅝
23	11⅝	Kolmorg .40	13	30	21½	20⅝	20⅝	
21⅜	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜

L

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	1¾	LaBarg		4	2	2	2	
30⅞	8½	Lafay Radio	8	60	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	½
4½	2½	Lake Shore	131	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12¾	5⅛	LaMaur .36	7	19	6½	6¼	6⅛—	¼
8½	4	Lane W .24t	5	12	4½	4⅛	4½	
6½	4⅝	LaPointe .20	6	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
1⅞	⅞	LaTour Bck		585	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Lndmrk Ld	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	2½	Laneco Inc	30	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	LarwR 1.27e	10	44	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
1⅞	⅜	LarwinR wt		34	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
38	11¾	LCA Cp .11e	9	40	17⅛	16⅝	17¼+	⅛
11½	1⅛	LCA Cp wt		80	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14	5	LeGran .16	9	2	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
20	9⅝	Lee Ronl .24	15	39	19¼	18¼	19⅛—	⅜
9⅞	3⅝	Leader Intl		2	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
8½	3⅝	Leadr Hous	6	22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	½
5½	1⅜	Leasc Cp wt		74	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
17⅝	8⅝	Leath Co .50	6	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	½
25	12½	Lee Entr .30	10	16	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
7¼	4⅛	Lee Natl		2	5	5	5 —	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Lehigh Pres	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅝	6	Leisure Tec	4	4	7⅝	7	7 —	¼
41⅛	23	LernerSt wt		54	28¼	28⅛	28¼+	⅛
16⅝	7⅞	LaFay .32b	6	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
13⅞	7⅝	LewisBF .20	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅝	⅞	Libco Corp		2	1	⅞	1	
3¾	1⅜	Liberty Fab		4	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Lincoln Am	11	30	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
22	11½	Lloyds Elec	7	34	17¼	16¼	16¼—	⅝
2⅝	1⅜	Lodge S .05e	28	28	2	1⅞	2	
19½	5⅝	LoewThe wt		84	9⅝	9	9 —	⅝
4¼	1¾	Logistic Ind	12	62	3	2⅝	3 +	½
20½	19⅝	LouisCe 1.08	6	13	22½	22¼	22¼—	⅛
5¾	3⅝	LSB In .46t	8	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		59	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅝	1⅝	Luby Corp		8	2½	2½	2½	
9	2½	Lundy Elec	7	16	4¼	4	4	
2⅞	1⅝	Lynch Corp		9	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛

M

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	⅞	Macro Chet	17	17	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16⅞	15	Me PbS 1.28	9	1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
1¾	½	Mallry Rao		9	1	15-16	1	
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		28	3	2¾	2⅞	
6⅝	3⅛	Mangel Strs		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	¼
11	5	Mansf T .50	8	23	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅝
6⅛	3½	Marindue B	20	195	5	4⅞	5	
10¾	4¾	Mark Contrl		3	6¾	6⅝	6¾—	⅛
4⅞	2¾	Marlene Ind	7	7	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
9½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	6	19	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅝
13½	5½	Maslland .40	8	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
22¼	7	Masnelin .38	8	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Masters Inc	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
15	8½	MaterR .10e	16	7	14⅛	14	14 —	½
10⅜	3½	MaplBro .10	29	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15¾	9⅝	Maule I .60e	3	2	11	11	11 —	⅛
10½	6⅝	McCro wt n		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16½	4⅛	McCull Oil		316	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
19⅞	11⅝	McDonh .40	5	54	12½	11⅝	12⅛—	⅝
10	6⅝	McIntsh .32	5	20	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅜
8½	2½	McKeon Cn	6	4	3½	3⅜	3½—	⅛
5	1⅜	MDC Corp		13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Means FW 1	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
16⅛	8⅝	Medalst .32	7	3	13⅝	13½	13½—	¼
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jwly	5	32	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
14⅝	4⅞	Medenco .08	15	106	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
43⅛	31¾	MediaGn .54	14	11	37	36⅝	36⅞—	⅛
7⅝	1½	Mego Intl In		9	2	2	2	
21	10½	MEM Co .64	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
14½	7¼	MerleN .20a	8	15	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅝
8⅞	3½	Metrocare	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11½	2⅝	Metro Grig	8	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3	Mich Genl	4	6	3¾	3½	3½—	⅜
4⅞	2½	MichSue .10	40	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
17⅝	8¼	Midld C .30b	4	7	11½	11¼	11¼—	½
11⅞	6	Midld Glass	6	36	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
15	9	Midw Ru .32	8	8	14½	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
19	7½	MidFinl .36b	8	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
25⅞	13¾	Milgo Elect	11	211	22¾	21⅜	21¾+	⅛
14⅛	7½	Miller H	3	1	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
12⅞	7⅛	MillOnx .38t	6	12	10	9½	10 +	½
37⅝	18¾	Mil Roy .20e	16	32	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
19¾	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	21	13½	13¼	13½	
7⅞	2¾	MoKanTx ct		2	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	⅛
41¼	16½	Mitchell En	20	47	27¼	26½	27 +	¼
5⅞	2¾	Mite Corp	7	23	4½	4½	4½	
10⅞	1⅞	MoAmCo Cp	4	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
12½	4⅝	Miybden wt		171	12⅝	11⅝	11¾—	¾
12	6¾	Moog Inc	10	5	10⅝	10⅝	10½—	⅛
16⅛	9⅞	MtgGr 1.33e	10	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
6½	3½	Morton S .32	8	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4	MottSup .41t	6	1	4½	4½	4½+	¼
3¼	1¾	Mouldings		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	8⅝	MPB Cp .40	6	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	¼
4⅞	2	MPO Video		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	1⅝	MPS Intl Cp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9½	Multi A .09h	13	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
7¾	5¾	MWA .40r	8	1	7	7	7	

N

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Napco Ind	8	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3⅜	NardaM .14t	6	15	5¾	5⅛	5¾	
5⅝	2⅞	Nat Alfalfa	18	28	3⅞	3½	3⅝—	¼
2⅞	1	NatBellas H		5	1	1	1	
16¾	6	N Distr .10e	6	1	7	7	7	
21⅞	12¼	Nat Gen wt		288	17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
7⅛	3½	Nat Gn wt n		79	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
4⅝	2⅛	NatHlth Ent	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅜	½	NatInd wt		11	15-16	⅞	⅞	
16⅝	3⅝	NKinney Cp	5	71	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	
22½	7¾	NMedEn .10	8	59	14½	13½	13⅝—	⅜
24¼	9	Nat Paragn	14	11	19½	19¼	19½	
8⅜	4½	Nat Silv .20e	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
4	1¼	Nat System	58	24	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10	6⅝	NatlnwH .20	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
10½	3½	NelsonL .50t	20	6	4	4	4 +	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Neonex .05	6	8	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅝
12⅞	9⅝	Newcor .60	12	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
62	25⅝	NEng Nuclr	30	25	54¼	54	54 —	½
1½	⅞	Newidria M	18	9	1⅛	1	1⅛	
24¼	13⅝	NMexA .84t	48	19	19	18¼	18¼—	¾
4	1¾	Newpark Rs	11	33	2	1⅞	2	
18½	7¼	N Proc .35e	18	90	14¼	13½	14 —	¼
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	9	9	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
8⅝	5	NiagFSv .26	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
23½	18⅝	NJBPI 2.35e	8	73	21⅞	21⅛	21¼+	⅜
12¼	4⅛	Noel Indust	5	3	5½	5⅜	5½+	¼
27¾	22⅝	Norf So Ry	196	6	25½	25½	25½	
6⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc	10	13	3	3	3	
5½	1	NorAm Dev		2	2	2	2	
5¼	1¾	NoAmMt wt		11	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝+	⅜
15½	7⅝	NorAm Roy	30	103	13¾	13¼	13¼—	⅜
8⅝	5⅜	NorCdn Oils	19	42	7⅛	6⅝	6¾—	⅜
28⅞	15½	NNGMob wt		26	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	¼
7¼	4⅛	Novo Corp	5	5	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
36⅞	13½	NumacO Gs	33	36	21⅞	20½	20½—	1⅛

O

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
42¼	17	Offshore Co	15	13	33⅝	32½	33⅝+	⅝
5⅝	3	Ohio Art .20	25	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
23⅞	16⅝	OhioBrass 1	11	6	18½	18½	18½	
20	9½	Oh Sealy .24	11	15	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
86⅝	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	6	37	26⅛	25⅛	25¼—	⅞
7¼	3¼	Olla Ind	5	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
42¾	16¾	OnanCp .30e	7	23	19¾	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
90¼	55¼	OOkep 5.47e	11	z150	81¾	81¼	81¼+	½
28⅝	7⅝	OpenRd Ind	4	40	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅝
7	2⅝	Originala		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	8½	OrioIHo .10h	5	3	12	12	12 +	¼
2⅝	1¼	Ormand Ind	34	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
21	8⅞	Outdr Sprt I	8	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
20⅞	12⅝	OverhDr .32	10	17	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝+	1¼
11¼	5¼	OxfdFst .30r	9	11	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Ozark Airlin	28	10	4½	4¼	4¼—	¼

P - Q

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
2¼	¾	P&F Indust		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅜	Pac Cst Prp		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22⅝	19⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		11	21	20⅝	21 +	¼
20	17¼	PGE pf 1.37		8	19	18⅞	18¾—	⅛
17⅝	15⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
17⅝	16	PV pfA 1.25		2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
17	14⅞	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	¼
31¾	27½	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅝
28¾	25⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
27⅝	25⅝	PGE 8pf 2		15	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	P Holdg .34	9	8	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
16¼	13¼	PNwTel 1.04	9	46	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
19	7¾	PacSv L .28	4	156	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅜
20½	9⅝	Pall Corp	16	33	20⅞	19¾	19¾—	½
9	3	PalomF .10e	11	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	11	PaloM 1.76e	8	7	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞+	⅛
2½	1	PalmrMl wt		14	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	5¼	Pandl Bradf	12	7	7	7	7	
2⅝	2	Pantasote	17	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	3⅝	ParaPkg .10	5	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	¼
8	4¾	Park El .26t	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
6⅝	2⅝	Parklan Hos	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13	4	Parkwy Dis	8	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
35	19¼	Parsons .33e	22	23	31½	31	31½+	½
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	5	1	2½	2½	2½	
21⅞	11¼	Patagonl Cp	9	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
5½	2½	PatPar Pap		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	6⅛	PatoCG .20e	6	204	6⅛	6	6⅛	
15⅝	11½	PeaseE .74e		11	15⅝	15¼	15½—	⅛
2	1	PeaseEll wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅛	9⅝	Peel Elder	22	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
4⅞	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	7	8	3	3	3	
3⅝	2⅝	Penn Dix wt		27	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	PenEng .60a	7	33	12	11	12 +	1½
1¾	¾	Penlron Ind	21	10	⅞	13-16	⅞+	1-16
29½	17½	PepBoys 1	7	22	22¼	21½	21½—	½
13⅞	7⅝	PepCom .40	6	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼+	⅛
28½	16	PEPI Inc	14	75	29⅝	28⅞	28¾+	⅜
6½	4½	Perini .20e	3	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅞	5	Permaner	15	20	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
8¼	3⅞	Pertec Corp	12	44	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	6	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4¾	2⅛	Phoenix Sll		8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Pic n Pay St	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	4¼	Piedlnd .24	4	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅝	7	Pioneer Plas	9	17	9⅝	9	9 —	⅝
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	8	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
7⅝	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
66½	26	PltDMo 1.20	14	19	62	60¾	60¾—	1¼
7⅛	6⅛	PltWVT .57e	9	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
45⅝	33⅛	Plttway .60b	16	4	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
21⅞	7½	PizzaCp Am	20	26	15¼	14⅞	15 —	⅛
34½	25	Placr D .30e	12	2	31	31	31 +	⅜
10⅞	3⅝	Plant Ind	16	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
36¼	17¼	Plantrnics	13	33	24¼	23¾	24	
3¼	1	Plaza Group	10	24	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
8¼	4½	PlyGem .23t	5	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3½	2	Plym Rub A		5	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
6¼	1⅝	PNB MR wt		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Pneumo Dy	3	73	6¼	6	6	
5½	2¼	Poloron Pd		10	2¾	2½	2¾+	⅜
15	8½	Polychr .65t	8	18	13⅝	13	13	
8⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		31	5⅛	4⅞	5	
13⅝	6⅝	Prairie Oil	29	7	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
16⅝	12	Pratt Lmb 1	8	7	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅜
37⅝	29⅞	PratL pf2.25		1	30¾	30½	30¾—	¼
5⅛	3	Pratt Rd .20	7	2	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
9½	7¾	PrattR pf.66		3	8	8	8	
11⅞	4	Prel Corp	3	43	4½	4⅛	4½—	¼
33⅛	16⅝	PronHall .84	13	13	24¼	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
13¾	9⅝	PresRI B .84	36	5	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
13⅞	3⅝	Plesley Cos	3	67	5¼	4⅝	4⅝—	⅝
15⅝	8⅝	Preston .56	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16⅝	6⅛	PrimEq .05e	11	15	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	⅛
24⅞	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	5	33	19	18⅞	19 +	¼
25⅞	13	PrpCT 1.83e	9	37	17½	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
11⅞	9¾	ProvGas .80	6	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
3¾	2¼	PrdRlE .24e	22	5	2⅜	2⅜	2¼+	⅛
28	10	PrudBdg .24	13	2	14¾	14¾	14¾—	¼
12¼	4½	PSA Inc wt		6	6¼	6	6 —	¼
60	53⅞	PSCol pf4.25		z25	54½	54½	54½+	¼
7¾	3¼	Pulte Hmes	3	35	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
10¾	5⅝	PuntaGrd Is	5	10	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
19¾	10	PutnmS .40a	8	6	14¼	14	14 —	½

R

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
15½	11	Ranchrs Ex	25	25	13⅝	13	13¼—	¼
37¼	23¾	RangrO Can	109	60	36⅞	36¼	36¼+	¼
34⅞	19½	Ransbrg .60	11	3	29½	29¼	29¼—	¼
6¾	3¾	RapdAm wt		16	5½	5½	5½	
7	4¼	Rath Pack		22	6⅝	6	6 —	¼
7	3⅝	Ray Resrcs	14	54	5½	5¼	5½—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	RaymPr .40	7	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	RB Indust	9	50	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	¼
5½	3	Reading Ind	10	3	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
19⅛	15¼	RealEsI 1.40	12	4	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	¼
15½	12⅝	RltInT 1.60e	12	20	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
23½	17⅝	Rlt RT 2.21e	8	7	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
27⅞	16⅝	Recrion Crp	6	43	25	24⅛	24½—	⅛
3¼	1½	Reeves Telc	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
17¼	7¾	RefrigTr .12	8	10	10⅞	10½	10⅞—	⅛
9½	7	RelitFd .78e		54	9¼	9	9⅛—	⅛
51½	47	ReitF pf4.28		3	48¼	48	48	
12	9¾	Rem Ar .80	7	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
5½	3½	RepHous .16	3	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
2	9-16	RepMtln wi		11	1½	1⅜	1½	
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	8	25	35½	35	35¼	
68¼	42⅞	ReschCtl .08	38	63	52	51	51 —	½
11⅞	5⅝	Reserve OG	20	259	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
4¾	1⅞	ResrtsIntl A	8	82	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
4¾	1½	Rest Assoc		107	2¼	1⅞	2¼+	⅜
8¼	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		687	3⅞	3	3¼—	½
9¾	4½	RH Med Svc	5	18	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
13⅞	4⅞	Riblet Prod	5	76	8	6⅞	7½+	¾
6½	2	Richton .15e		6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
9	6¼	RicoArg Mn		5	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	¼
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		21	1	15-16	1	
1⅝	¾	Riker Mx pf		11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	10	54	17½	16⅝	17½+	⅞
30⅞	20½	RioAlgm .40	11	3	28	27⅞	28 +	½
18⅞	8½	RisdenM .36	6	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
11¼	6¼	RittFinB .24	14	22	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	¼
15⅝	5½	Robine Lad	3	18	7¼	7	7 —	¼
32½	15⅝	Robintech	18	76	29½	28⅝	29⅛+	⅝
6½	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	14	2¾	2½	2⅝	
14⅛	10	Rockway .80	6	3	11	10⅞	11	
3	1	Rockw Nat		20	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	23	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	¾
8⅛	2⅝	Roland Intl	5	57	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞+	⅝
13¼	5¼	Rollins Intl	11	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
6⅛	1¼	Ronco Telep		12	2⅝	2	2⅛+	⅛
4	1½	Rosenau Br		1	2	2	2	
10¾	4	Rossmor Cp	5	32	7⅝	6½	7⅝+	⅝
27⅝	16⅛	Rowan .14	18	20	27	25¾	25¾—	1¼
12⅞	4¾	Rowind Inc		10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer	112	7	9	9	9	
3⅞	2½	RoyBus .30e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3	RoyBch Col	7	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
8⅝	2½	RPS Prod		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	15	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	5⅛	Rudick pf.56		5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	¼
3⅝	1⅛	Rusco Ind	14	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	2⅛	Russeks Inc	5	14	4	3⅞	4	
15½	8½	Russl Cp .40	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
33¾	11⅝	Rust Ctr .40	7	7	13⅝	13¼	13¼+	⅛
29⅜	13½	RyanHo .15e	18	56	25	24⅝	24¾—	¼
7⅝	2½	Ryersn Hay	131	12	5⅝	5	5¼	

S

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	23	17	37⅞	37½	37¾+	¼
5½	2⅝	SaffranSy A	6	17	5	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
21⅝	10⅞	StJohnsT .62	5	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	20	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	37	75	29⅛	28¼	28⅝—	¼
8	5⅛	S Carlo .85r	7	4	7½	7½	7⅛—	¼
14⅛	12⅝	SDie G pf 1		7	13	12¾	12¾—	¼
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	9	5	41	41	41 —	½
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		40	3⅛	2⅞	3	
28½	22¾	Sargt pf2.25		1	22¾	22¾	22¾—	¼
17⅝	7¾	Saundr L .20	8	48	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
7	3½	Savoy Ind		22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
9⅞	7¼	Schenut .20e	5	2	8½	8½	8½	
9⅞	6⅛	Schick Inc	3	15	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅜
3⅛	1¾	Schiller Ind	17	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Sci Mgr .12e	6	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	17	22	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅞
35⅞	11¾	ScottyHo .05	25	17	23½	23	23½—	⅛
21⅞	14⅝	Scurry Rain	96	13	20	19¼	19¼—	⅜
9	6⅛	SbdAIMil .30	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	¼
22	10⅞	Sea Contain		13	19¼	17⅝	17⅝—	½
4⅝	2⅝	Sealectr Co	10	99	5	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
2⅛	1	Seaport Cp		9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Searslnd .44	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	1¼
10	4¾	Season All	11	2	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
15⅛	7⅞	Sec Mt 1.28e	8	37	9⅛	9	9⅛	
2¾	½	SecMt ln wt		56	1	1	1 —	⅛
15⅞	5¼	Sec Plastics	8	4	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
12½	5⅞	Selas Cp .27	7	4	8⅛	8	8	
7⅞	2⅞	Seligm Asso	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅞	8¼	SelgLar .40b	4	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
23½	8¼	Semtec .48t	12	29	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
14¾	4½	SvcCp I .02e	8	20	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6⅝	3⅝	Servo Corp	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8	Servotr .10r	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Seton Co .45	9	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅞	5¼	SGL Ind .45t	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3⅛	1¾	Shaer Shoe		2	2	2	2	
24½	9⅝	Shawin .27n	9	5	15½	15¼	15¼	
13⅞	4⅝	SheltrR .05e	3	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7¾	6⅞	ShndCp .71r	4	17	7⅛	7	7⅛+	¼
21¼	8	Shnandh Oil	34	10	11¼	11	11	
16⅝	13⅞	Shn O pf1.25		341	16⅞	15½	16⅞+	⅜
35	12¾	Sherwd Med	12	24	22¾	22	22 —	½
6½	3⅛	Shopwll .26e	40	15	4½	4¼	4½+	⅜
16⅝	11½	Showbot .60	7	105	13¾	13¼	13½—	¼
13	3½	ShulmTr En	13	8	4	4	4	
13¾	8⅝	SierrPac .72	4	35	13	12½	12½—	¼
19½	7⅝	Sierracin Cp	21	1	11	11	11	
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma Inst	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
18¾	5¼	SikesCp .20	12	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
5	3⅛	Simc St .22b	8	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
8	6⅝	Simkins .50	7	6	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅜
4¼	3	Sim Sch .10e	9	32	4	3¾	4	
3¼	1¾	Sitkin SmRf	11	1	2	2	2 +	¼
17⅛	7⅛	Sky City .48t	8	1	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	SMDind .28t	5	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
11¼	3	Solitron .06		361	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	¼
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	7	8	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
10¼	6¾	Sorg Paper	7	5	10	10	10	
38½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	10	134	24⅛	23¼	23⅝—	1
25⅝	18¼	SCEOspf1.56		259	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	½
114¼	107½	SCE pf8.70		15	112	112	112 +	½
105⅛	97⅞	SCE pf7.58		1	102¼	102¼	102¼+	½
17	15	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
15⅝	13¼	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
84½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	42	47	83¾	79	79½—	4½
24⅛	8	Specity Rest	7	10	11⅜	11	11 —	⅜
7¾	5	Specior Ind	9	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8½	3⅛	Speizmn Ind	3	6	3¾	3¾	3 +	½
9⅛	4½	Spencer .32t	4	28	5¼	5	5	
12⅞	7	Splentex .68	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	½
14½	7¾	SSP In .20e	5	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
18	12½	StdAllian .80	5	8	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
25¼	7¾	StdMotA .42	9	93	12½	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
3½	2	StdPac Corp	5	9	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
23⅛	20⅝	Std Prod 1	5	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	¼
23¼	20⅝	St Shrs 1.63t		10	23	22¾	22¾	
24	13½	StThom .36a	8	36	21½	20¼	21½+	1¾
20⅝	14	Stange .20	16	1	14¾	14¾	14¾—	¼
7	4¾	StanlyA .40t	36	1	5½	5½	5½	
10¾	8	StarSmk .60	6	4	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15¼	7	StarrtHo .20	6	12	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅝
24¾	10⅝	Statham Ins	14	19	18¼	17¾	18	
5⅞	3¼	Stalmet Inc	10	4	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
12⅛	5½	Steiber Ind	7	70	6⅝	6¼	6½	
1⅛	½	Stellar Ind		7	9-16	9-16	9-16	
31⅝	16⅝	Stepn Ch .28	11	51	19⅝	18¾	18¾	
2¾	1	Sterl Electr	8	25	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
5½	2	Sterl Ext .10	7	7	2⅝	2¼	2¼+	⅛
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	7	12	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
15⅞	7	Sterndent	8	26	11⅛	10½	10½—	⅝
7⅝	2⅞	Stevcoknit	4	16	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
20⅛	13¾	StopShop .90	6	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅞	6¼	STP Cp .60	6	62	8⅝	7⅞	8 —	⅛
5½	3⅛	Struth Wells	17	69	5¾	5¼	5½+	¼
8⅛	4¾	SunCityI .25	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25	15½	Sun Elec .40	16	9	23⅞	23½	23½—	¼
9¼	4¾	Sunair .12e	7	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	¼
7⅝	4⅝	SupFdSv .20	9	31	8	7⅝	8 +	⅝
12⅝	4	Sup Ind Intl	5	14	5½	5¼	5¼	
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	11	18	12¾	12½	12½	
40⅞	16¾	Superscop	9	896	37¾	34	34¼—	4
2⅝	⅞	Supronics	14	2	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
9	3⅝	Susquhana		3	4	4	84 +	⅛
8⅞	2⅞	Synalloy	7	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
115	46¼	Syntex .40	36	400	115¾	111½	111½—	1½
32⅛	16	Sysco Cp .20	14	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
8⅝	2½	System Eng	42	31	3⅛	2⅞	3	

T

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
17½	11¾	Tasty B .88a	8	4	13	13	13	
⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	¼
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	10	21	8	7¾	8 +	¼
3	1	Techcl Tape	7	16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	8	68	9⅞	9½	9½—	⅝
3⅝	1⅞	Technitrol	18	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30	24¼	Tejon R .20a	25	1	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
27¾	14¼	Telefix 1.29t	7	16	20¾	20	20¾+	⅞
5	¾	Telex Cp wt		29	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
5¼	2½	Tenna Corp		17	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		99	5½	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng		7	2⅛	2	2⅛+	¼
6⅝	2⅞	Tensor Cp	8	9	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
27¼	13⅝	Teradyn Inc	35	40	26⅛	25⅝	25½—	⅝
25¾	11¾	TesoroPt wt		25	18⅛	17	17 —	⅞
8	3¾	Zexasint Co	14	122	6¾	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
7⅞	3⅝	Texstar	6	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
25¼	10¾	Textron wt		11	17½	16⅞	16⅞—	½
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	10	3	3	3 —	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	ThorMk .32t		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
11⅝	6¾	Thrfzmrt .05	8	2	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅛	3¼	Tidwell .30	5	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	¼
7⅝	4¾	Tiffany .14e	8	73	6½	6⅛	6¼+	¼
11⅞	7½	Timpte .10e	5	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¾
9⅛	2¾	Titmus Oqt		17	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
27½	23⅝	TMC M .75e		38	26⅞	26⅝	26½+	⅛
25⅝	6⅞	Tokheim .35	17	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅜
11½	3¼	Tolchin Inst	5	12	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
58	52	TolEd pf4.25		250	54¾	54¾	54¾+	½
24⅞	7	ToppsG .22e	11	21	11½	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
18¼	13¼	Torin .40b	7	9	14½	14	14½—	¼
10	6	TotalPet NA	9	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	¼
7¼	5⅛	Traco Inc	7	156	8⅛	7⅝	7¾+	⅝
10⅝	4¾	TranLux .35	20	6	5	4⅞	5	
26⅞	2⅝	TWA wt		937	5¾	4⅞	5⅛—	½
9½	5	TriSIMir .12	6	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
3¼	2 7-16	TubosM .23e	6	11	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16—	3-16
9½	2¾	Tuftco Corp	6	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	4½	Turbodyne	21	31	7⅝	6¾	7⅝+	¾
29½	18⅞	Turnr C 1.20	6	9	19	19	19	
13¼	5½	TwinFair In	7	25	8⅝	8	8⅛—	¼
14⅞	5⅞	Tyco Labs	10	164	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	⅝

U-V

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
2¾	1⅝	UIP Cp .02e	9	42	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	UnFinl .74t	4	5	8¾	8½	8½—	¼
25⅝	10	UnInvest .60	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
27½	16⅝	UnaTr 2.38e	10	19	23⅛	22¾	23⅛+	⅜
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		12	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
11	6⅝	UnAirPr .40	5	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3½	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	6	6	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	
2⅝	!	UnBrand wt		69	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12⅞	4½	Un Dollar St	3	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
3	1⅝	Unit Foods	9	81	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	UnNat Corp		53	5	4½	5 +	⅝
1½	¼	UnNatCp wt		5	7-16	7-16	7-16+	1-16
1¼	½	Un Nat wt n		24	⅞	13-16	⅞+	1-16
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		27	10	10	10 —	⅛
37⅝	25⅛	USBnT 2.19e	16	13	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	1⅛
19¼	6¾	US Filt .10e	16	84	14⅛	13½	13⅝—	⅝
21¾	16⅝	USLsR 1.75e	14	21	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
2⅝	1	USLsg R wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	8	160	4	3⅝	4 +	⅜
10⅞	4⅝	US Radium	7	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	¼
14⅝	6½	US Reducin	7	26	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	14	23	19⅝	18½	19⅝+	1¼
31	16½	Unity Buy S	17	33	25¾	24¼	24¾—	1¼
2⅞	1¼	Un Cont .04t		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	8	Univ Mar 4c		2	8½	8½	8½	
11⅞	4⅞	Univ Resrcs		42	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅝
13⅝	6½	Univ Sav .26	4	6	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
22⅝	10¾	UrisBldg wt		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8⅝	3½	URS Systms	8	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	25	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
7	4	UVInd wt		6	6¾	6½	6½	
7¼	3¼	Val DOr Ind	6	23	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
20⅝	7⅝	VallesSt .95t	11	15	9	8½	9 +	½
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtal	16	1	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
24⅞	9½	Valmac .40b	4	64	20⅝	20	20½+	⅝
6⅛	3⅝	Valspar .24	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅝	ValueLin D		5	3	3	3	
15⅝	8½	VanDorn .28	8	24	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅝
3⅝	2	Varo Inc	8	70	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	11	25	20¾	20	20 —	½
3⅜	1⅛	Veril Indust	10	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	11	74	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅜
5½	1½	Vertipil Inc	14	9	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Viewlex		13	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Viking Genl	4	5	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Vikoa Inc	53	15	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
17¼	4½	Vintage Ent	3	6	5⅝	5	5 —	½
8¼	5	VLN Corp	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17¾	9⅝	Voplex .68	6	4	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
7½	3½	Vulc Cp .10	10	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	¼

W-Y-Z

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4¼	WabMag .10	12	103	7¼	6½	7 +	½
17⅝	6⅞	Wacknht .28	9	4	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
5¼	2¾	WadlEq .10e	7	12	3	2¾	2¾—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .48	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
10⅝	6	Wainoco Oil	21	124	8 7-16	7 11-16	8 7-16+	¾
17¾	3½	WalcoN .25r	8	1	9	5½	14¾	15½+ 1
2½	¾	WardFds wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8½	3	Wards .10p	5	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		283	4¾	4	4¼—	⅝
37	16⅝	WasPslB .40	9	8	23½	23¼	23½	
15¼	12⅝	WashRI 1.20	14	1	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
9	4⅛	Watsco .05e	12	5	6½	6½	6½	
5⅝	3⅛	Weiman Co	6	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	Weld Tu Am	14	19	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8	4	Wellco Ent	4	1	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
22¼	8⅝	WestChP .72	14	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Ptl		41	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅞	1	Westby Fsh		9	1	1	1	
7 3-16	4	Westn Decal	25	68	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
20⅝	12¼	Westn Finl	4	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
2⅝	¾	Wstrn Orbis		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5½	1⅛	WstPac I wt		56	3½	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
15¾	4⅞	Westran Ind	10	9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾—	⅛
10¼	8¼	Whippny .60	15	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11¼	6¼	Whitaker .34	5	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾—	¼
4⅞	2½	Whitehal Cp	6	1	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
2¾	¾	Whittakr wt		616	1⅜	1	1¼+	¼
2½	1	Wichita Ind		18	1½	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4⅞	2¾	Willcx Gibb	5	32	3⅝	3¼	3¼+	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .20	8	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
5½	3⅞	WilshrO .20t	15	47	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7⅞	WilsonCo .80	8	37	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
4½	2¼	Wilsn P .06p	23	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10¾	7¼	Winklmn .40	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Winston Mil	5	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	¼
63	53⅞	Wis P pl4.50		z40	57½	57½	57½+	¼
16	4	WolfHB .24	6	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Wolv Ind .32	6	3	6½	6½	6½	
13	4⅝	Woodmoor	4	14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅞	6¼	Worces Cont	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
12⅝	8⅞	Work Wr .60	5	27	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
16⅝	6¾	Wrather Cp	60	15	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	¼
1⅝	12-16	Wright Har		15	15-16	15-16	15-16	
70¼	2¾	WTC Air .10	9	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
40¾	13	WUI In .20e	10	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Wyle Labs	9	41	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
29⅞	8	Wynn Intl	8	117	17	16½	16⅝—	⅛
14⅝	9½	WymBan .44	8	30	11⅝	11	11 —	¾
5⅝	3⅝	Wyomising	19	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
23⅞	11¾	Yates Ind	14	390	23	22	22⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3½	Zero Mlg	9	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
8½	3⅝	ZimHorn .24	10	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	¼
2⅝	1⅛	Zion Foods		1	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛

NY Stox & Amex stox footnotes

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extar dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

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September, 1973

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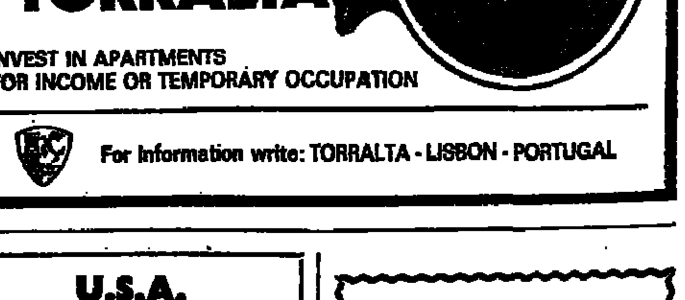
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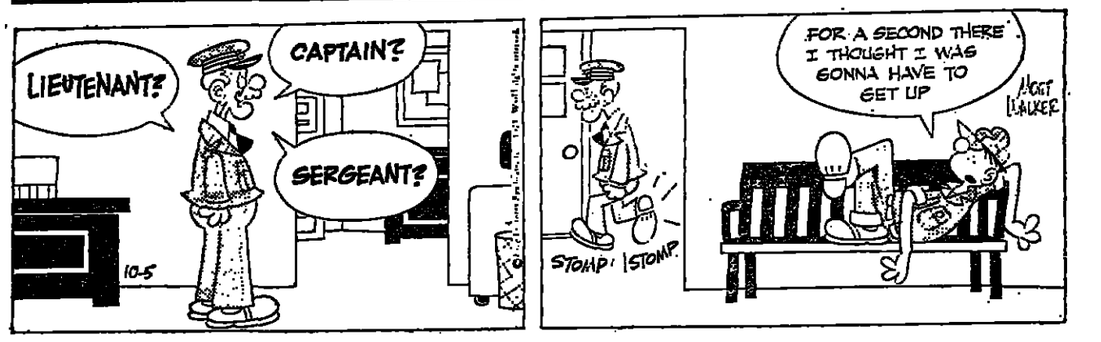


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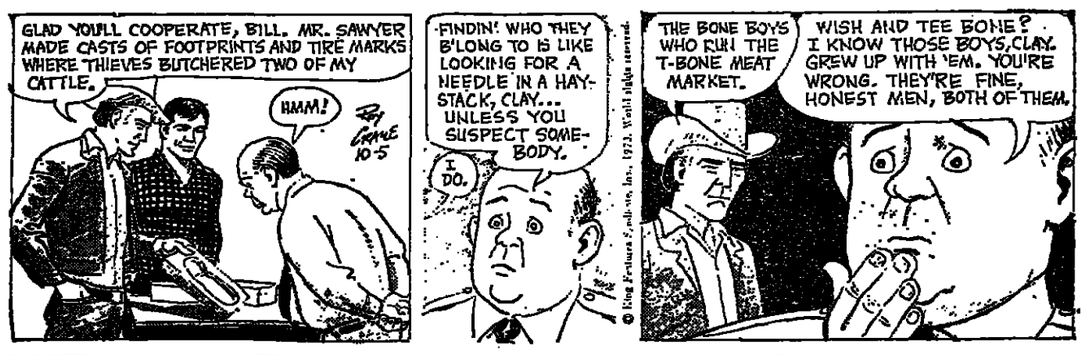
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MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



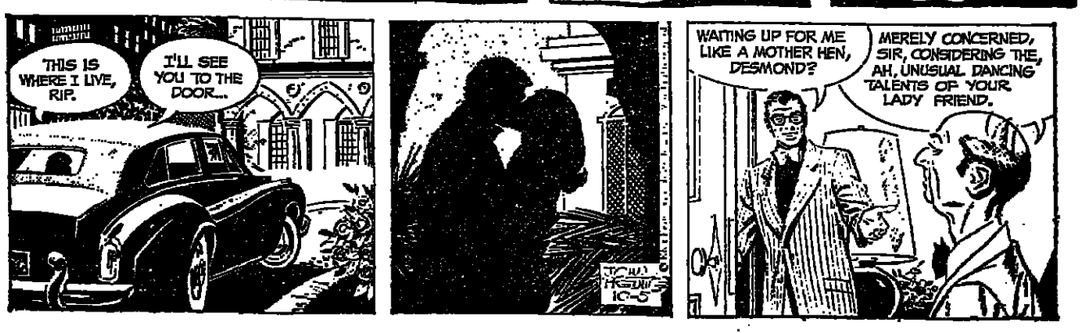
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Bridge is a difficult game of chance, as one might conclude from a study of this freakish deal played during a New York regional championship.

Suppose your vulnerable opponents have bid to a high level when your side has nearly all the high cards in the side suits. You have to guess what to lead, and four choices present themselves: to try for a trick in your partner's suit, in which your side has nine cards; to try for a trick in your own suit, in which your side has eight cards; to try to cash the ace of an unbid suit "to have a look at the dummy," or to lead a singleton trump in the hope of cutting down ruffs.

Two of the possible answers will hold the opponents to 10 tricks, a third will give them 11 and the fourth will give them all 13.

For a more concrete view of the problem, study West's hand in the diagram. He has opened one heart and later supported his partner's diamond suit. The opponents bid spades vigorously to the five-level, and West decides, correctly, that there is no slam for his side. He doubles and then has to find a lead.

If it is clear that the opponents are short of high cards and cannot make use of any side suit, a trump lead is often best.

When West made that lead here, he achieved his object. South had seven trump tricks but only three ruffs in the dummy for a total of 10. He won the first trick in the dummy and began a crossruff in clubs and hearts. If the club ace had come down in three rounds, he would have made all the tricks, but as it was, he lost 200 points.

At many tables, West chose a heart lead, perhaps because East had raised the suit at some stage. This gave South an extra heart ruff and 11 tricks. The diamond ace was a successful lead if West then shifted to the singleton trump to cut down the ruffs. The worst lead of all was the club ace "to see the dummy." for declarer could then easily establish clubs and make 13 tricks.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 4 2
♡ —
◇ 9 8 2
♣ K 10 5 4 3 2

WEST (D)
♠ 7
♡ K J 10 9 4
◇ A J 5
♣ A J 9 7

EAST
♠ 9
♡ A 6 5
◇ K Q 10 7 6 3
♣ Q 8 6

SOUTH
♠ A K J 8 6 5 3
♡ Q 8 7 3 2
◇ 4
♣ —

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	Pass	2 ◇	3 ♠
4 ◇	4 ♠	5 ◇	5 ♠
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	L	M	■	D	I	A	B	S	■	E	P	E	E
A	I	L	E	A	O	M	I	T	■	R	I	A	L	S
S	A	N	D	P	A	P	E	R	■	I	N	P	U	T
T	E	A	C	U	P	■	R	A	M	P	■	E	D	E
■	■	■	A	M	A	I	S	■	P	A	P	E	R	E	R
G	U	N	P	A	P	E	R	■	P	I	E	L	I	T
A	P	O	■	S	E	W	E	D	■	D	E	I	S	T
M	O	T	E	■	R	E	C	U	R	■	A	G	I	O
S	N	E	E	R	■	R	A	C	E	D	■	E	R	A
■	■	■	P	R	A	M	■	P	A	P	E	R	E	D
D	R	A	Y	M	A	N	■	T	A	T	E	■	■	■
R	I	P	■	B	E	A	N	■	P	E	A	R	L	S
I	D	E	A	L	■	P	A	P	E	R	M	O	O	N
V	E	R	S	E	■	E	V	E	R	■	E	L	S	A
E	R	S	E	■	■	S	E	A	S	■	D	E	E	P

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AFAIRS
DROWPE



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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ROBOT ABOUT DEFINE PODIUM
Answer: If you see it your entrance won't leave a bad impression—A DOORMAT

BOOKS

HEARTLAND

By Saul Maloff. 279 pp. Scribner's. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

To Issiah Greene, his Jewishness has become a burden, a kind of elephantiasis of the self. He is as weary of his Jewishness as a prostitute is of her body, because he has been living off it, as writer and lecturer on the Jew and the "Crisis of Identity." Like a man who has drunk too much at the well of the self, he has a hangover. At 40, he can no longer even hear the promise of his youth. When we meet him, he is contemplating the awful daring, "factitious excitement" of crossing Central Park, from east to west, at dusk. Anything, he thinks, to interrupt the dying fall of his days.

But on Park Avenue he runs into a Jewish demonstration at the Soviet Embassy. An innocent bystander, he suddenly finds himself being interviewed for television. One of the demonstrators is a beautiful blond girl: moved by her, he hastily exhumes his lectures and heats them up. The blond girl turns out to be a shiksa, who has renamed herself Shoshana MacDonald. The Jew, it seems, is her favorite charity. She and Greene become talk-show stars, cross-country lecturers at high fees.

When the brief candle of their newsworthiness begins to gutter, Shoshana retires from lecturing to finish her Ph.D., but Greene makes one more tour. He has been offered an astronomical fee to appear in a symposium at Donner Pass College for Women, located on the top of the Rockies, or "some other mountain range." Here the real drama for Greene and "Heartland" begins, for Donner Pass College is shiksapolis, a frontier our hero has never before reached. The students in this college, which has an Olympic-size swimming pool in the library, are descendants of those pioneers who, caught in a blizzard, had fallen to eating one another.

These are such shiksas as Alexander Portnoy and his literary confrères never met. Like their ancestors, they are carnivorous under their superb manners. "Swimming, scuba-diving, mountain climbing, skiing and slaloming," they are not human as Greene defines it, but somewhere else in the space between animal and angel. They inhabit the ineffable; their language is an onomatopoeia of indecipherable inflections and exclamations.

For Portnoy, the shiksa was an anthropologist's delight, a forbidden fruit, bought at the cost of a surrender of intelligence and identity. Assimilation was a sexual swoon that subverted one's sense of integrity. The shiksa lured the Jew out of the Talmud into "The Child's Garden of Verses," invited him to escape the catechizing eye of the Jewess and run barefoot in the grass. She pulled him from the shadows of history into the sun of the futureless present where he bathes in the reflected glow of her golden mimicry.

In "Portnoy's Complaint," the shiksa was like a lobotomy; her snug harbor, the Jew was safe from the existential ragging of his tragic sense of life. The frog, with his all-seeing, unwinking eyes, was transformed into a prince who lived happily ever after because happiness was the only thing he could understand.

In Saul Maloff's "Heartland," for perhaps the first time in the history of modern fiction, the shiksa is unmasked. She is not innocent, a flower of fruit ripe for plucking, but predatory. She works in mysterious ways, stalemating the Jew's classical appeal to reason. To her, he is like a talking, dancing bear. She has listened to him as *gaest*—not the word—lecturer, not one who belongs and she has the answer before he even speaks.

It is not Greene, but a fellow symposiast, Fox, who is to become the shiksa's victim. Greene has dissipated his sexual aggressions in self-doubt; in recognition of his surrender, she will accept the bedsheets as a white flag, on her own terms. But not so Fox, who boasts that he is the Eastern visitor come as conqueror, "the new Vandal, Goth and Visigoth ... bearing sad tidings." "While the East wept, the West smiled," Fox snarls. The girls have too many teddy bears and a paucity of books. They must come down off their mountain and move toward synthesis between "fantasy and work, illusion and reality, childhood and maturity, dream and fact."

Mr. Maloff offers us a sight scene in which Fox tries to teach one of the girls to make guttural "Hebrew sounds," using the diaphragm, her spittle, her tongue quiver. In another brilliant passage, the girls "courtesy" and turned on Greene, and it is difficult to tell whether this is seduction or an inquisition. While his self-appointed hostess gives him artificial respiration, as a preliminary to their love-making her breath whistles out in something that sounds suspiciously like "Jew."

In "Heartland," hell hath no fury like a shiksa condescended to. Answering Greene's wish to "immerse myself in your native *element*," his hostess says that it would "do you more harm than good." In a climax that would be unfair to "Heartland" to reveal, Fox learns the hard way that, in the rough and tumble of American society, the shiksa has finally learned to defend herself.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

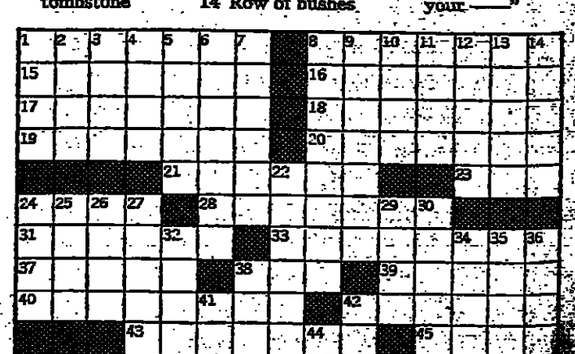
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Buckingham et al.
8 Sun god
15 Mother-of-pearl source
16 Orbit point
17 Annual-meeting offerings
18 Part of the British Isles
19 Begin again
20 Penna. city
21 Ogle
23 Scottish negative
24 Can. province
28 Artist's workshop
31 Swiss psychologist
33 Parts
37 —— firma
38 Shaping mold
39 Banned
40 Martians, supposedly
42 Went paddling
43 Writing on a tombstone
45 Tissue
46 Tucker's partner
49 World ——
51 Futile
54 Appease
59 Welsh ——
60 Latvia's neighbor
61 Filthy quarters
62 Take the stage again
63 Disdained
64 Gloom

DOWN

1 Young salmon
2 Busy as ——
3 Licks up
4 "Don't go to —— of trouble"
5 Pinkish color
6 Beseech
7 Part of a sonnet
8 Passed a football in a way
9 Nonconformist
10 Region
11 Temperate
12 Once more
13 Medicinal drug
14 Row of bushes
22 Resound: Sp.
24 Housing units: Abbr.
25 Place
26 Field cover, for short
27 Concur
29 Girl's name
30 Laughing
32 Lawman Wyatt
34 Woodwind
35 Yuletide
36 Soft drink
38 Hated
41 Projectile
42 Area of *Manhattan*
44 They must be paid
46 Prickly plants
47 Newton
48 Italian novelist
50 Satisfied
52 Oven used to anneal glass
53 Deep black
55 Neighbor of N.Y.
56 Poker stake
57 Cravats
58 "—— lend me your ——"



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هكذا من الأصل

At Olympic Congress

OC Chief Rebukes China Supporters

ARNA, Bulgaria, Oct. 4 (AP). Japanese officials campaigning just Taiwan from the Olym- in favor of China were crit- d today by Lord Killanin, ident of the International mpic Committee. Killanin nd up the four-day Olympic ress with a stern rebuke to Japanese Olympic Committee n sent a circular letter to ir Olympic committees urging wan's expulsion.

do not think it is the task one national committee to upon itself the task of writ- around, urging the suspen- of another," Killanin said. don't think it was a con- ctive document in a highly cate and diplomatic situa- " he said.

he congress—which discussed eligibility rule, the possible eading of the Games over a er area or group of towns, and the value of the opening ceremonies at the Games—ended with bitter words over politics.

Kasshige Hirasawa, of the Japanese Olympic Committee, triggered the dispute yesterday in a speech calling for the ouster of Taiwan from the Olympics and inclusion of China.

China has no national Olympic committee and, therefore, no instrument for dealing with the IOC.

Proper Rules

Killanin said: "We all want to see China in the Olympic movement, but they must come in under proper Olympic rules. If there are problems we must face them around the table and not under pressure."

The delegates—62 IOC members, representatives of 26 sports federations and 22 national committees—applauded Killanin's references to China.

Henry Hsu, IOC member from Taiwan, said that the Japanese letter stated that politics cannot be divorced from sport "and other foolish things contrary to the Olympic spirit."

There are signs that China is preparing to form its own Olympic committee. To do so, it must be affiliated with five sports federations. It already belongs to the ice hockey federation and has applied to join the federations controlling rowing, canoeing, fencing and field hockey.

Taiwan is not affiliated to any of these bodies, although it belongs to most other major sports federations.

Changes in Vienna

"Changes in the eligibility rule will be made at our session in Vienna in October next year," Killanin said. "They will be in time to take effect at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal."

The federations have suggested a new eligibility rule stating that competitors must respect the Olympic spirit, ethic and tradition and must have participated in sport without having received any remuneration.

Algeria Plans 1984 Games

ALGIERS, Algeria, Oct. 4 (AP).—Abdallah Fadhel, Algerian minister for sports and outh affairs, said today that geria plans to be a candiate for the 1984 Olympic ames.

Fadhel said in an interview, blished by the newspaper El oujahid, that Algeria will ild up its sports facilities r staging the 1975 Mediterean Games and the 1978 frican Games.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Osaka, Japan, top-seeded Rosewall of Australia and third-ed Cliff Drysdale of South Africa their quarterfinal matches in the a Open Championships. Rosewall Jun Kuki of Japan, 6-2, 6-4, and sdale defeated Milan Holecek of echoslovakia, 6-2, 7-5.



Associated Press.

HEAD HIGH—Juan Marcial of Barcelona heads ball during match against Olympique of Nice. Barcelona won, 2-0, but was unable to advance to the UEFA Cup second round.

Ali, Frazier Begin Battle At the Signing

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier, two former champions who never had any particular affection for one another, had to be pried apart today after getting into a name-calling rhubarb at the contract-signing for their 12-round rematch at Madison Square Garden Feb. 4.

Shortly after Garden matchmaker Teddy Brenner announced that the fight could not end in a draw and would be continued after the 12th until one man was the winner, Ali and Frazier jumped out of their seats just three feet apart and started their shouting match.

"Ain't gonna be no draw," said Frazier. "I'm gonna paralyze you. You finished."

Ali jumped up and clawed his way toward Frazier. He was stopped by his brother and Brenner, who pleaded with him to cut it out.

"You've been living too good on my name," shouted Ali. "I'm gonna beat your butt till you call me Muhammad Ali."

Frazier, who had ripped off his white jacket by now, countered by saying. "You just a piccolo player." Frazier had to be ushered out from the news conference and was visibly upset.

Both fighters will receive $850,000, or 33 1/3 percent of the live gate and ancillary rights.

The pot is a lot lighter than on March 8, 1971, when Ali and Frazier split $5 million, but the heavy tax burden that has bitten bigtime boxing here for the past couple of years will be lifted.

"The tax problem has been resolved to the satisfaction of both fighters," said Bob Arum, attorney for Ali and one of the key men involved in making the fight.



AP.

Ralph Houk walks grimly from the field at Yankee Stadium Sunday before announcing his resignation as manager.

Paths of Berra, Houk Are Paved With Irony

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT).—About two weeks ago, when the New York Mets were beginning to perform their miracle of changing water in the basement into champagne in the clubhouse, somebody asked Yogi Berra if he had heard any encouraging words from the front office.

"Nothin'," the manager grunted.

"You'll probably win it, and then get fired anyway," his visitor said, laughing.

"Don't laugh," Yogi said. "It happened before."

It happened in 1964 when the New York Yankees lost the World Series after having won the American League pennant with Berra as their rookie manager.

"It was," said the Yankees' general manager at Berra's dismissal, "my decision."

That Man Was...

The Yankees' general manager that year was Ralph Houk, which only adds to the irony surrounding both Berra and Houk as the Mets await their National League playoff with the Cincinnati Reds while the Yankees search for a new manager following Houk's resignation.

For a quarter of a century, the careers of Berra and Houk have been interlocked. As catchers, Berra was a Hall of Fame slugger for the Yankees while Houk warmed up bullpen pitchers. Suddenly, when Casey Stengel was discharged as the Yankee manager in 1960, Houk was the manager of three consecutive pennant winners. When he moved into the front office, Berra replaced him in the dugout. But then Houk dismissed him and hired Johnny Keane as manager.



Yogi Berra

Berra moved to the Mets as a coach under Stengel, and Houk returned in 1966 to the dugout. In 1970, after Gil Hodges's death, Berra became the Mets' manager.

Now the irony of their current situations is perhaps best displayed in an airline ad showing Houk and Berra passing each other. When the ad appeared a couple of months ago, the managers appeared miscast. At the time the Yankees were in first place but Houk looked grim; the Mets were in last place but Berra was grinning. It's as if each knew what would develop.

Miller's 'Bad Day' Leads French Golf

By Bernard Kirsch

ST. NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 4 (IHT).—The pair strolled down the fairway like a couple of street-corner toughs walking out of the 1950s, but all that Johnny Miller and Valentin Barrios beat up here today was a golf course.

Miller shot a 4-under-par 68 to lead the fourth annual Lancome Trophy Tournament by a stroke over Barrios, a Spaniard who has a shock of hair dangling over his forehead and a ducktail cut in the back, a style which left the United States more than a decade ago. He only acts cocky when he is about to drive the ball about [illegible] yards.

Miller, too, could act sure of himself. He won the U.S. Open this year, finished second in the British Open and has been called "the archangel of golf" by the French press. He is 26, blond-haired and blue-eyed and walks around the golf course with the back of the collar of his red-gold shirt raised. It is not his imitation of a juvenile delinquent. He is only protecting his neck from the sun.

What Miller called a bad day saved the other six participants from being out of the race for the first prize of $17,000 in the $40,000 tournament. Third after the first of four rounds was American Charles Coody with a 70, followed by South African Dales Hayes and Frenchman Jean Garaialde, with 71s; South African Gary Player and American Tommy Aaron had 73s, and Arnold Palmer finished with a 2-over 74.

When Palmer finished his par on the final hole, a fellow-American in the small gallery tried to console him with, "You need some breaks on the balls."

Palmer said, "I need a drink."

He didn't mean a Coke, Miller's favorite drink along with milk. That, too, has added to his image as "the archangel."

Miller has had a heavenly existence since he picked up golf clubs. He didn't start playing until he was 5, on the public golf courses of San Francisco. By the time he was 13, he was in a private club and by the time he was 21, he had six friends sponsor him and he became a professional. In his first full year on the tour, he earned $52,000 and then came some $90,000 years. This year the number is at $125,000. Win or lose, that figure will be more by Sunday, as all participants win prize money.

Miller, playing the big ball that is used on the U.S. circuit, started his round with a pair of birdies on short putts. On the back nine, he hit two more birdies and everything else was par. Still, Miller insisted, "I hit the ball bad but had a good score. With me, that's a good sign for the future."

Outhit by Barrios

Miller was outhit by 20 yards on almost every hole by his playing partner for today, Barrios, who has never given the U.S. tour an expanded try and says he has no intention of doing so in the future. The 31-year-old pro from Madrid, who says he didn't copy his hairdo from the United States of the 1950s, has been the most consistent golfer on the European tour.

In recent weeks, the most spectacular golfer on the European tour has been America's Coody, who won two tournaments and was on the winning Ryder Cup squad. For a while today, though, his Continental luck ran away. On the sixth hole, Coody drove to the side of the fairway, exactly where a golf cart was being steered by a golf official. The cart's wheels drove the shot into the bushes and Coody, after a slight discussion, went on to bogey the hole. There was no angel watching over him.



Johnny Miller

For NFL Draft Choices

Colts Trade Ray May to Broncos

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—The Baltimore Colts traded veteran linebacker Ray May to the Denver Broncos yesterday for "undisclosed 1974 draft choices."

May, a starter who lost his job to second-year man Stan White this season, was the 15th Colt veteran to be traded since Joe Thomas became Baltimore's general manager. Thomas has made 21 deals in all.

May, 28, a seven-year veteran, had asked to be traded when he lost his job to White. The deal came less than 24 hours after Thomas shipped starting fullback Don Nottingham to the Miami Dolphins for running back Hubert Ginn.

The Broncos swung a second deal yesterday, obtaining 6-foot-4 safety John Pitts from the Buffalo Bills in exchange for linebacker Fred Forsberg. Denver released veteran safety Dale Hackbart and said the 12-year pro had cleared waivers.

Pitts, 28, switched from wide receiver to defense and has been a starter for five years. He was the Bills' No. 1 draft choice in 1967, out of Arizona State.

Other Moves

In other National Football League moves, Don Maynard, holder of the pro football records for receptions and receiving yardage, was placed on the St. Louis Cardinals' taxi squad. The Cardinals obtained the 36-year-old Maynard Sept. 10 from the New York Jets for a future draft choice.

Maynard, who caught only one pass in three games for St. Louis, was reactivated following newly acquired wide-receiver Gary Hammond's performance in a defeat by Dallas Sunday. Hammond caught four passes for 38 yards. The Cardinals said that Maynard could be returned to the active roster at any time.

The Cardinals also signed running back Willie Belton and placed him on their taxi squad. He replaces Leon Burns, another running back who was put on injured waivers.

The New Orleans Saints asked waivers on cornerback Ray Jones and tight end Fred Wyatt, bringing their squad, including taxi players, to 46—one under the limit.

Kansas City defensive tackle Curley Culp was named the Associated Press defensive player of the week in the NFL. Culp pressured Oakland quarterback Daryle Lamonica during Sunday's 16-3 upset by the Chiefs. Culp registered four tackles, one assisted tackle and one quarterback sack.

Super-Stakes Races Planned By 1974 for Thoroughbreds

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Talking with the zeal of a prophet, a one-time pro-football marketing expert disclosed plans here yesterday for a $1.3-million horse race.

The promoter, Stanford Karp, said the big thoroughbred spectacular and its year-round qualifying preliminaries would help prevent the early retirement of box-office heroes such as Secretariat. In the championship final alone, the winner would receive $1 million.

"What racing desperately needs now," Karp told a skeptical audience, "is continuous excitement of heroic proportions. Thoroughbred racing draws more paying customers than any other sport, but there's no continuity of interest."

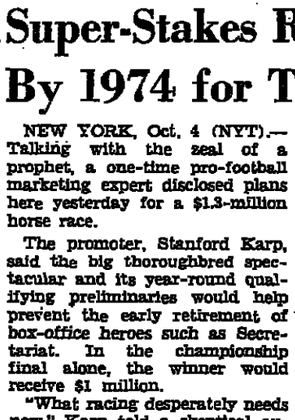
Under the format devised by Karp's new company, Super Stakes League Ltd., 60 top horses would compete in five challenge-round races at different tracks, starting next February. Thirty would reach the quarterfinals, 20 the semifinals and 12 the December final.

Competition in the televised 11-race series would be limited to so-called "older" horses, those at least 4 years old. The Triple Crown series, swept this year by Secretariat, is for 3-year-olds.

National interest in American horse racing generally tends to subside after the Triple Crown races of the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes are run in May and June.

Karp sees his super series as a kind of pro league in relation to the "college" competition for 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds. The $1.3-million final, he predicted, would be to the Triple Crown what the Super Bowl is to college football bowl games.

"We don't want to interfere with what's happening in 'college' races," he said. "We just want to develop superstars and keep them on the race track, where the fans can follow them."



College, Pro Grid Line

COLLEGE
Saturday

Favorite	Pts.	Underdog
S. Carolina*	5	Va. Tech*
Penn*	11	Brown
West Va.*	13	Indiana
Tulane	3 1/2	Pittsburgh*
N.C. St.*	13	N.C.
Texas A-M	6 1/2	Clemson*
Purdue*	4 1/2	Duke
Virginia*	8 1/2	Vanderbilt
Ga. Tech*	18	Army
Yale*	7	Colgate
Illinois*	11 1/2	Stanford
Colorado	6	Iowa State*
Tennessee*	10	Kansas
Alabama*	19	Georgia
Okla. St.*	12 1/2	Texas Tech
Auburn*	6 1/2	Mississippi
SMU*	1 1/2	Missouri
Penn St.	13	Air Force*
California*	6	Washington
Dart. Coll.*	9	Navy
Arkansas*	7	TCU
Baylor*	12 1/2	Fla. St.
Miss. St.*	7 1/2	Kentucky
UCLA*	26	Utah

PRO
Sunday

Packers	3	Giants*
Dolphins*	14	Jets
Patriots*	2	Colts
49ers	4	Falcons*
Browns*	0	Bengals
Steelers*	19	Chargers
Bills*	9	Eagles
Raiders	7 1/2	Cardinals*
Rams	16	Oilers*
Chiefs*	6 1/2	Broncos
Bears	11	Saints*
Vikings	6	Lions*
Monday Night		
Redskins*	2	Cowboys

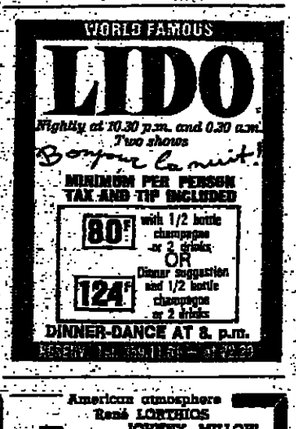
* Denotes home team.

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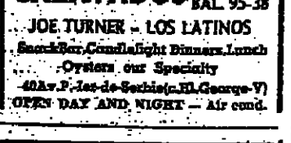


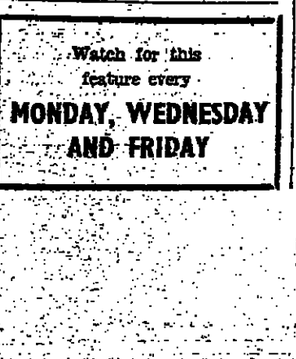














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(Continued from Back Page)

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—a strong autonomous and organizational capacity;
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We offer:
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—great responsibilities;
—a pleasant location;
—numerous fringe benefits.

Send C.V. and salary requirements and photo under: COPAP, No. 5,384, 133 R. de La Fayette, 75010 PARIS. Answers and discretion assured.

BERLITZ SCHOOL requires British native-speaking candidates for teaching position.
Minimum age: 23.
B.A. or equivalent.
For Paris, call: Mr. GUBB, 743-05-09, between 10 and 11:30 a.m.
For Versailles, call: Miss KAYSER, 950-08-70, after noon.

PARIS OFFICE
N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM
looking for bilingual secretary, with good accounting background to be involved in order room operations. Salary commensurate with experience. Write: Box 84,974, Herald Tribune, Paris.

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS
French, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e), France. Tel.: 727-61-89.

WANTED: Manager American club, Kifissia, near Athens, Greece. Must have strong general management experience. Previous restaurant and hotel experience desired, but not necessary. Fluent English mandatory. Applicants must forward written resumé to: American Club, attn. President no later than October 30, 1973.

PERSONNEL WANTED

AMERICAN FIRM produces plates used in plastic laminating and wood products industries seeks Technical Sales Representative with Mechanical Engineering or Metallurgical background, and fluent in English and German. Excellent opportunity, growth potential. Principal of firm will be in Europe during late October and early November for interviews. Please send resumé to: Box 10,624, Herald, Paris. Contact will be made for personal interview.

TWO LADIES WANTED—One qualified nanny one experienced governess to take complete charge of two boys, 8 months and 2 1/2 years, references essential. Other help employed, opportunity to travel, high salary. Tel.: London, 302 0221.

YACHT BROKER. Experienced, be able to deal with international clientele, speak English and French. Apply to: Northrop and Johnson, 15 Rue Pasteur, 06400 Cannes. Tel.: 39-26-31.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY requires secretary, bilingual English-French, with experience in preparing sales invoices. Beginners need not apply. Salary + social benefits to be discussed at interview. Box 84,898, Herald, Paris.

LUCRATIVE SALES POSITION with global travel, showing fine art of best selling U.S. Painter to world galleries. Send C.V. and references. Box 26,851, Herald, Paris.

EXPERIENCED TEFL teachers (Peace Corps specially appreciated). Send C.V. & photo to: Box 85,002, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FIRST CLASS SECRETARY several years experience, English mother tongue with spoken French for American attorney. Good salary & some paid overtime. Write: Box 84,968, Herald Tribune, Paris.

GOLDEN BEAUTIES seeks professional MODELS. Colored 1.72 m. for Negresses, 1.70 m. for Asiatics. Press book a must. Paris: 720-01-15.

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SECRETARY/GOVERNESS
Thirty three years, one child. Four years college Marymount, Rome - A.C.S. Beirut, Lebanon. Experienced administrative assistant. Intelligent, responsible. Special warmth for children. Box 10,639, Herald Tribune, Paris.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 28, bilingual, School of Business Administration, Marketing, U.S.A. Excellent U.S. references in hotel industry. Will consider any challenging opportunity Europe or other countries. Call: Paris, 288-46-38.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH WOMAN, 24, translator, interpreter. Mother tongues French-German. Diploma Cambridge University, School of interpreters Geneva. German, French, English, Italian. Interested in P.R. Looks for translation, interpretation or other challenging activities. Write: Box 84,823, Herald, Paris.

TRANSLATION + TUTORING: Experienced French citizen with M.A. in German. Lessons in conversation and grammar in either language. Also fluent in English with background in Anglo-French and Anglo-German translation. Call: Paris, 387-64-11, after 7 p.m.

AMBITIOUS AMERICAN, MALE, 36, advertising, real estate & insurance field wants same executive level in Paris immediately. Contact: Michel FURY, 5122 North West 79th Avenue, Suite 102, Miami, Florida. Tel.: 305-592-0630.

SEEK COURIER job in international company, dealing in all aspects travel. Experience travel agency in Paris. Bilingual English/French. Free Dec. Naoumoff, 19 R. du Cherche-Midi, Paris (6e).

RETIRED U.S. ARMY, 1st Sgt., former Ranger, 41, excellent physical condition, looking for something challenging. Herald, Ext. 1, Pindarou 23, Athens, Greece.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY, English mother-tongue, dual nationality, seeks part-time (4-day week) job. Tel.: Paris, 633-09-23.

Courier, international, U.S. citizen, available short notice, best reference. Herald, Ext. 58, Pindarou 26, Athens, Greece.

U.S. ECONOMIST, Ph.D., University, government experience, fluent French, young, seeks research post international financial movements, taxation, general economics. Tel.: Paris, 867-84-72.

FRENCH LADY, 45, perfectly bilingual, ex-journalist, public relations assistant, secretarial skills, seeks interesting responsible position. Tel.: Paris, 236-58-92.

YOUNG FRENCH-AMERICAN WOMAN, 25, U.S. experience, seeks responsible part-time post as bilingual secretary in Paris. Write to: Box 26,856, Herald, Paris.

EDUCATED FRENCH GIRL, 26, likes contacts, can travel, fluent English, Spanish, typing. Write: Box 84,554, Herald, Paris.

LADY, 47, good looking, speaks English, French, German, good driver, free to travel, seeks position. Box 26,872, Herald, Paris.

LEBANESE GIRL, speaks English, French, Arabic, Russian, seeks job Paris as secretary receptionist, travel. Box 26,848, Herald, Paris.

FREELANCE TRANSLATOR & bilingual secretarial help. French-English. Call: Paris, 878-28-15, 8 to 8 p.m.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SEEK STABLE POSITION: As director's chauffeur. Excellent references. Call: Paris, 962-79-10.

EXECUTIVE BILINGUAL SECRETARY-TRANSLATOR seeks job. Tel.: Paris, 453-15-67.

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2 YOUNG MEN, bachelors, 30-32, good appearance, seek permanent position together or separately (but in the same town) as valet-chauffeur. Can take complete care of a household. Can cook and serve at table. Excellent references. Visa for the U.S.A. Write: Box 50,547, Herald, Paris.

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Observer

Cultivated Killing

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—In Washington I was put in a room with thin walls.

A great killer was being entertained in the next room. From time to time laughter was audible through the wall, but the wall was not so thin that you could hear the conversation and know what the laughter was about. I am certain, nevertheless, that the laughter was civilized, and not about killing, for afterward I went into the corridor and looked at the members of the party, and they were cultivated men.


Baker

Washington, after all, is not Chicago. Although it is a city of great killers, its great killers are cultivated men. You can walk into the corridor and stare at them without fear.

This particular great killer was no great shakes. Washington has plenty of bigger ones. This one was not even very famous. His name would probably not mean a thing to you. It is unlikely that many of his victims had ever heard of him.

One could become mawkish about this aspect of it, could argue that being done in by a man you have never heard of is unfair. "But why should this particular man in faraway Washinston have been the agent of our deaths?" the slain might ask. "Is it not unfair for such final effect to have no recognizably human cause?" In this instance, however, there is a rough justice, for the author of their dispatch would think it unfair to be thought a killer.

My killer was, of course, a government man. Not a soldier. It is doubtful that he has ever killed in person. Maybe he has never seen blood fall in violence. He wears a business suit to work, a conservative necktie in good taste.

The laughter he occasions through thin walls would be in good taste, too. He has wit, good education, excellent taste. He would consider it very bad taste for anyone to describe him as a great killer. In government service a man does his duty, and for small pay, too, considering what his old college classmates are making in corporate board rooms.

A good man, you would say. The sort you would like for a neighbor. Civilized, neat, hardworking, cares about the neighborhood, keeps his lawn up, lights out before midnight, works hard for his country.

Goes to the office and spends the day devising programs for killing people. And not soldiers, either. "Enemy," he would call them.

Killing "enemy" is decent work, even if they aren't always in uniform. The famous better world a-coming will a-come that much sooner if good men can steel themselves against false squeamishness and face the ordeal of ordering the disposal of those who long for a worse world.

Or so, at any rate, the national security bureaucrats tell themselves. President Nixon last winter referred to the bombing of Hanoi, which he had ordered, as his ordeal.

It is the easy availability of power in Washington that makes these government people behave so badly in spite of their commendable neckties. Some years back, all the best people—except for Chester Bowles and Harold Stassen—came to bipartisan agreement that the most shameful thing a person could do with power was not use it.

Since then everybody who wants to get ahead in Washington has made a great show of being a fierce fellow when left alone in the room with a little power. There seems to be a fear that if there is somebody around so low that it is all right to dump the garbage on him, and you hesitate, everybody will call you a sissy, and you will never be invited to lunch with Prof. Kissinger.

Strange values result. Great killers are esteemed for good citizenship. "Not afraid to use power," people say of them.

They are entertained by cultivated men in rooms with thin walls. You can hear their laughter. It is civilized. Everything is in good taste. Such good taste.

As it should be, of course, in the nation's capital.



In Katmandu, the rich hippies, the tattered hippies have left, giving way to youths of the '70s looking for a good country "not like home." AFP.

The Changing Way of Life in Katmandu

By Samuel Abt

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 4 (IHT).—The hippy way of life is changing in Katmandu, long the supposed path to serenity, and so are the hippies.

Gone are what the Nepalese refer to as "rich hippies," those who came with money, shared it with their friends and lived in style—like the Mexican who used to navigate the narrow streets on a huge horse. Going are the tattered hippies, those who upset both the Nepalese and the small resident Western community by wandering barefoot through the bazaars, begging for food and money.

In their place are the youths of the '70s, still in velvet and beads but now looking mainly for a good country to backpack through, for a cheap hotel but it must be clean, for, as a girl from New Zealand put it, "a different kind of country, not like home, but not so crowded and so hot and so dirty as India."

Above all, they are not coming here solely for drugs, for Nepal outlawed the sale and possession of marijuana and hashish in July. Until then they were available in stores and smoking parlors, "ranged in bins," says a European diplomat's wife, "like in a tea store back home."

Now, instead of what is reputed to be the world's finest hashish—there was slight chance of adulteration because the government seal was on each stick—Katmandu offers visitors its green countryside and its stunning temples and squares. It seems to be enough.

Bert, for example, is a Dutch medical student who has journeyed here to find the time and tranquillity to think about the clinical psychology he intends to practice when he returns home soon. Or Jim, who has come from Detroit and plans to go on to Bangkok, where he will sell cars with a friend already in business there. Jim has been trekking, as the Nepalese call it, in the countryside, climbing and hiking, and recommends the sport for ecological reasons.

Or Rolf and Ulrike, who came early last month in a six-week trip by bus, train and thumb from Hannover, West Germany. They stopped briefly in another haven, Kabul, Afghanistan, but say that Katmandu was always their destination, especially after they saw a movie about the city last spring when they were finishing high school.

Sitting in the back room of the Ashok Restaurant as a phonograph plays the Beatles, Rolf explains why he likes Katmandu.

"This is a happy city," he says. "You smile at people, they smile back. They take their time, too. There is none of the rushing, always rushing of Europe."

He gestures at the wall, which is painted in a vaguely psychedelic way with a likeness of the Boudhanath Stupa, the glorious "monkey temple."

"I like to go there," he says, "and just sit. This is something not so easy to do at home, just sit. But at the monkey temple it is all you want to do, and it is so very peaceful.

"I am happy here, happy with the street theater, the life in the streets. Always the people in the streets are entertaining." He thinks for a moment how to describe it. "Every day," he says, "is a feast day in the streets."

Ulrike agrees, then becomes practical. "Also it is cheap to live here," she says. "Tea in this place is 20 paisas (about 2 cents), an egg is 75 paisas and a sandwich is 3 or 4 rupees (30 or 40 cents). Only the beer is expensive, 9 1/2 rupees, so we drink tea."

She tells how they sold a sleeping bag for 150 rupees, enough, she says, for them to live on 10 days. "Our hotel," she explains, "we pay only 5 rupees a day for our room, it is small but clean and safe. We do not have much, but we do not need much. For entertainment there are always folk dances, or we rent motorbikes and go into the countryside. Food is even cheaper there."

Both say that drugs, especially marijuana, are still available in the streets but that they do not seem to be widely used. "They are of poor quality now, often mixed with tea, and the dangers are great. It would not do to be arrested and expelled."

And how long do they plan to stay?

"Months yet," Rolf says. "We do not go home until Dec. 21, when we fly from Delhi to Amsterdam. Our parents send us the money. It is nice, you know, to spend Christmas at home."

PEOPLE: *Lampooning Twin Horrors —A Delayed Decision*


Keystone.
Bernardo Bertolucci *...the director.*

Worst movie of the year is "Last Tango in Paris," starring Marlon Brando and Maria Schneider, according to the Harvard University "Lampoon." But the Bernardo Bertolucci movie almost lost out to "The Poseidon Adventure" which received "the very respectable consolation prizes of worst film of the century (for the century ended 1972) and worst performance by a cast in toto." Other contenders: "The Candidate," "The Getaway," "Sounder," "Deliverance," "Play It As It Lays," "The Emigrants," "What's Up, Doc?" "Man of La Mancha" and "The Man"—in that order.

The Lampoon gave its Kirk Douglas Award for the worst actor of the year to Robert Redford, "whose performance in 'The Candidate' as a slick, shallow, ambitious, empty-headed glamour boy was frighteningly convincing." Ali MacGraw got the Natalie Wood Award for the worst actress of the year for her performance in "The Getaway."

The Lampoon usually doles out its honors in April but this year there was a delay: "Editors were unable to choose between ... twin horrors."

* * *

BORN: To singer Melanie ("Brand New Key," "What Have They Done to My Song, Ma?" etc.) and her husband Peter Schekeryk, their first child, Layla, in Neptune, N.J. The baby girl is named after an album recorded by Derek and the Dominoes. DECIDED: Where Jennifer Grant, 7, daughter of actor Cary Grant, 69, and actress Dyan Cannon, 35, will go to school, by a Los Angeles superior court judge. Judge Jack Swink voted for the private school chosen by Grant, rather than the experimental school favored by her mother. DIVORCED: Actor Sean Connery, 43, the first James Bond, from actress Diane Cilento, 39, in London Thursday. Miss Cilento was given custody of their 9-year-old son. CAUGHT: Aristotle Onassis and his wife Jacqueline, in a Paris traffic jam late Wednesday night as photographers tracked them to the Club Privé.

* * *

Carnaby Street was officially reopened Thursday night in London after a massive redecorating job. It's strictly for pedestrians from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. The street has been redone in bright geometric patterns with yellow, orange, white and black plastic tiles. The Westminster City Council spent £60,000 to give Carnaby Street a look in line with its reputation as the heart of swinging London.

* * *

Alyce Ferrell McMahon was awarded $50,000 a year in alimony Tuesday from her husband, Ed McMahon, announcer on the Johnny Carson show. The McMahons were married in 1945 and have four children, and were separated legally last May. The alimony award was made in Manhattan Supreme Court.

* * *

Hawaiian-born sumo wrestler Jesse Kuhaulua announced Tuesday in Tokyo that he will marry Kazuko Watanabe, 25, in a traditional Shinto ceremony sometime next year. Kuhaulua, 29, better known in Japan as Daigoro Takamiyama, met his bride-to-be, through a Japanese go-between. Kuhaulua moved to Japan in 1964, mastered Japanese and last year became the first non-Japanese to win a sumo tournament and the prized emperor's cup.

* * *

Comedian Red Skelton, 60, said Wednesday that he plans to wed Lothian Toland—described in wire dispatches as a "Palm Springs, Calif., sportswoman." Skelton, who is performing in a San Francisco nightclub, said that the marriage will take place "in the next few days." He was recently divorced from Georgia Skelton, his wife of 28 years.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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